

Town Council And The Town Hall Terre Haute's Early Government

By A. R. Markle.

THE TOWN of Terre Haute was incorporated in 1838, and shortly afterward the mayor and councilmen from each of the five wards were elected.

It is not clear where the first meetings were held, but in 1843 a new council was elected and one of their first actions was to build the Town Hall. The first council elected decided to build a place which would be their official council chamber.



During the intervening five years at almost every meeting changes took place in their membership. In the report of their proceedings we find resignations presented by which the membership was seldom the same for more than a month at a time. In many cases a member resigned because he had moved out of the ward although sometimes there was no reason given. The records show several cases where a member was moved to another ward already represented by a councilman; it sometimes happened that the incumbent would resign for some reason and the former member would be elected to serve for the new ward to which he had removed.

In one instance a member petitioned the council to grant him a tavern license. The council refused feeling that they did not have that power so there occurred another vacancy caused by another resignation.

While the elections of those days were important things it would surprise many of us to find the voting strength in the respective wards.

At the first meeting in the Town Hall there were present John H. Watson and Lewis O'Schatz from the First ward, Joseph Grover and T. A. Madison from the Second ward, Joseph S. Wallace and David S. Danaldson from the Third ward, James Hook and Cephas S. Holden from the Fourth ward, and John F. King (the only one elected from his ward for that year) from the Fifth ward.

Since James Hook had moved from the Fourth ward, his place was filled by the election of Henry Ross at the meeting on May first. At the same meeting Horace Blinn was elected by the Council to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Cephas S. Holden.

At the meeting of Sept. 4, John H. Watson resigned as a member from the First ward and at the following meeting Chauncey Warren was elected by the council to fill the vacancy. He declined the honor and Joseph East was chosen.

The election of 1844 resulted in the following men being elected to the Town Council. David W. Rankin and J. O. Jones were elected from the First ward. They each received eleven votes out of a total of fifty-one votes cast. John Warner received thirty votes and Elijah Tillotson received twelve votes out of a total of seventy-two votes cast in the Second ward. Charles Greverman and David S. Danaldson each had sixteen votes out of a total of thirty-six votes cast in the Third ward. Charles T. Noble had forty-two votes and Stephen D. Dole had forty votes out of eighty-four votes cast in the Fourth ward. John Barton received nineteen votes, John Boudinot received eighteen votes, and Chauncey Rose received six votes. Five other voters divided their votes among three candidates in the Fifth ward.

The polls in the First ward were at the Town Hall, at the Brick School in the Second ward, at Squire Lange's Office in the Third ward, at Baird's Inn in the Fourth ward, and at the Pavilion in the Fifth ward.

Town Hall Plans.

Mr. King reported that the Commissioners had allowed the amount of the extras charged to them, but that it was advisable to wait until spring for the painting of the outside work of the Town Hall and Danaldson offered a resolution that "— be requested to take charge of this room and furniture and that — be permitted to rent the room for any respectable purpose for short periods, provided that no injury thereby be incurred and that such renting should never interfere with any meeting of this board or any general meeting of the citizens of town."

Sparsely Furnished.

The funds thus obtained, if any, were to be exclusively set aside "for procuring such articles of furniture, useful or ornamental, as might be necessary to furnish the room in a neat, handsome, and durable manner." The resolutions were adopted and the blanks were filled with the names of Madison, Ross, and Danaldson.

Bills were then presented and allowed in the matter of the Town Hall. Two flue rings and cover cost \$.44. Ninety-eight pounds of stove pipe were billed for \$16.33. Hooks, screws, and stove pipe cost \$1.75.

Boudinot and Hook also presented bills for 7,470 bricks costing \$44.82, seventy-one yards of plastering costing \$10.65, twenty-seven yards of lath billed at \$6.75, and a trap door on the roof costing \$2.00.

The Commissioners also passed a resolution giving the Common Council "general charge of the building erected for the offices of the County of Vigo, so far as the protecting of the same is concerned from injury defacing the same." The Council then passed

an ordinance to protect the Town Hall.

The Commissioners had decided that it was not necessary to insure the building so far as they were concerned and at the closing session of the year Danaldson offered a resolution that the council take steps to insure the building for \$700 but he failed to secure a second to his motion.

On Jan. 1, 1844, Madison, Burton, and Danaldson were appointed to contract for shutters for the new building. On Feb. 5, T. A. Madison was allowed \$32.25 for making, trimming, and hanging six pairs of venetian blinds to the Town Hall.

On March 4, Henry Jamison was allowed \$14.00 for a dozen green and bronze chairs for the Town Hall to be paid out of the fund for that purpose. Eben Eaton was also allowed \$8.00 for painting the venetian blinds.

An estimated source of revenue that failed is revealed by the following communication received at the May session: "The undersigned are indebted to the town in the sum of fifteen dollars for the use of the Town Hall for cotillion parties for which they would like to dispose of the orchestra stand and chandeliers now in the hall, to the Council for that amount being about one-half of their first cost." This was signed by Galzier and Hudson.

On motion the proposition was accepted, but at the December meeting it was resolved that Galzier and Company might occupy the hall for cotillion parties upon payment of \$1.50 per night and not otherwise.

At a special meeting held later Henry Jamieson received \$20.00 for eighteen chairs.

Masonic Celebration.

On May 3, 1847, the Town Hall was granted to the Masonic Lodge for their celebration of St. John's Day on the following June 24.

More furniture was acquired in March of 1848 when the marshal was required to have a council table made by John Thirlwell for a debt due the town by Thirlwell. In July the council allowed him \$12.00 for the table and deducted his debt of \$10.00 leaving a balance of \$2.00 in his favor.

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TERRE I

Haute

HAUTE, IND., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1923.

Post

PRICE THREE C

Terre Haute To Celebrate Its Birthday

Schools and Historical So-
ciety Plan Programs
Thursday

FROM 4th and Mulberry to 9th
and Ohio isn't a great distance,
the old bell that made the journey
thru that distance several years
ago is often heard on its own old
corner. But the cry that goes out
now is,

"Fire! Fire!"

When years ago it was, "Time
for books to take up."

For the bell now on Fire Head-
quarters used to be the bell on the
old Hook school.

Children at the Hook school will
learn about the old school bell, the
old school site and buildings and
the old town of Terre Haute itself
Thursday afternoon, when Terre
Haute celebrates its 107th birthday.

For Hook school now stands on
the site marked as school ground
in the original plat of Terre Haute,
which was filed at Vincennes on
Oct. 25, 1816.

OTHER INSTITUTIONS

Tho for years before the first
little log school house was built on
the site, Terre Haute knew three
other institutions: the squatter
pioneers' cabins, the old Fort Harri-
son, built in 1812, and Markle's
Mill, built in 1816.

Members of the Terre Haute
Historical society, who will cele-
brate the town's birthday in the
evening at the Fairbanks' Library,
will hear of the coming of Major
Markle from Canada, a story often
told in Terre Haute. But they will
learn some new facts; of the num-
bers of otters that infested the
region around the creek on which
the mill was built, causing it to be
named Otter Creek; and that not
only the old mill still stands but
the Markle home, built the same
year.

OLD DOCUMENTS

Miss Ethel Bossom will read a
paper on "The Ancient History of
Terre Haute," and Bernard Clogs-
ton a biography of Major Markle,
at the historical celebration. Pub-
lic documents never before shown
in Terre Haute will be exhibited.

Souvenirs will be given, half
tone pictures of the old Markle
Mill and ink etching of the orig-
inal plat of Terre Haute, as it ex-
tended from "low water mark of
the Wabash river" east to 5th
street and from Eagle to Swan.

Mrs. Walter G. Rice, regent of
Fort Harrison chapter Daughters
of the American Revolution, will
preside at the exercises at Hook
school. A bronze tablet, placed on
the school by the members of this
society, will be unveiled by Miss
Alice Warren, retiring regent of
the organization.

Speeches will be made by George
A. Scott, president of the Sons of
the American Revolution, Mayor
Ora Davis, Prof. William H. Wiley,
President Joe Duffy of the school
board and Miss Warren.

"On the Banks of the Wabash"
will be sung in closing the exer-
cises.

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TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA

Sunday, September 16, 1951.

Terre Haute Century Ago Had Growing Pains of Frontier Days

A. R. Markle.

One hundred years ago Terre Haute was probably a typical small town. It was not, strictly speaking, at the western boundary of civilization, for there were many such communities west of the Wabash River. It could be described as a pioneer town and its civic improvements were, at best, in the embryonic stage.

Sanitary conditions were practically the same as they had been since the organization and settlement of the town and, by comparison with modern conditions, they could most humanely be described as "horrible."

Livestock roamed the streets and alleys at will. Cows, horses, pigs, chickens, ducks, geese, and any other domesticated animal the residents of the town might wish to raise were kept from yards and gardens by fences, built by those who wished to retain some semblance of neatness and order on their property.

At the height of the pork packing industry, the buildings were located, for the most part, along the river bank and they contributed their full share to the undesirable conditions which existed at this time. Most of the work of preparing the meat was done during the winter months because of lack of refrigeration. The waste material was sent down troughs into the water, which carried it on down the river. When the river was frozen, this waste accumulated until the breaking up of the ice carried it away. Such practices made ideal breeding grounds for the flies which swarmed during the warm months that followed.

The Water Supply.

The domestic water supply came from shallow, dug wells, which more often than not reached the same water strata that received the seepage from the "necessaries."

There were many public wells in the town and those who had no wells of their own relied upon them for their water supply. In some instances, it was necessary for people to come considerable distances. During the summer months water was strained through a cloth bag, tied over the end of the pump spout, to catch any foreign matter that might have "gotten into the well."

Each pump was equipped with a communal drinking cup. This cup, made of iron, was usually fastened to the pump by means of a heavy iron chain. People used these cups without fear of contamination for there were no concerted advertising campaigns to acquaint them with the many dangers which confronted them.

It was, and still is, a general practice to pump a quantity of water from the well each time it was used; to rinse the cup or bucket, or to cool the pipes and pump to insure cooler water. In the case of children, pumping was prolonged,

in many cases, for the sheer joy of making the water run. Passing drivers often stopped to water their horses at the well.

The existing conditions are best illustrated by the record of a lease for the room at the southwest corner of Fourth street and Wabash avenue, now occupied by the Court House Furniture Company. The lease provided that the small court yard in the rear of the store was to be used in common by all the tenants in the block.

In a space of about twenty feet square there was a privy, a cistern, and a well. This well as usual, had a common drinking cup for everyone.

Though the newspapers of the time were largely supported by the makers and advertisers of patent medicines and drugs, it is a noteworthy fact, that while each of the medicines promised to cure everything from backache to bunions and from headaches to hammer toe, the cause of the ailment that needed curing was not known.

Strangely enough, people still lived, in spite of conditions. It is true there were many deaths from "summer complaint," and sometimes there was a hint of cholera and typhoid, but in the latter case, at least, the disease was not attributed to germs. Malaria, typhoid, cholera, consumption, and numerous other illnesses were all a part of living and dying, and were accepted as such, with no thought of what might be causing them unless they reached near-epidemic proportions.

Primitive Fire Fighting.

Very early in the organization of the city, a need was felt for a water supply for extinguishing fires.

Many of our early fires involved serious loss of property, usually because of the lack of sufficient water at the time of discovery. At one time the main supply of water for the fire engine of those days, consisted of hogsheds of water, brought on drays from the banks of the river. Delay in their arrival gave the fire an almost unbeatable start.

The fire department was one of the most interesting features of the era. Each of the five wards of the town had a fire warden appointed for five years. The fire-fighting equipment was crude, and manned by volunteers who fought valiantly and against great odds. To obtain a quicker and more effective supply of water for fighting fires, the town paid for the water which was brought to the scene of a fire. The first to reach the fire was worth \$3, the second, \$2; the third, \$1, and each succeeding one, twenty-five cents.

In those days, the streets of the town were conspicuous for their lack of improvement, and a load hauled over any of them was in constant danger of being dumped before its arrival at its destination. Thus it was that many a driver was paid the full price for that first hogshedd of water, when it is ques-

tionable that the results of the race for first place left much more than half the intended amount.

An Early Plan.

The results of this method of combating fire, left much to be desired and the Council finally hit upon the plan of building large wooden cisterns for water storage. These were located at the four corners of the Public Square and at several other strategic spots throughout the limits of the town. These were kept filled by hauling water from the river. When the fire was near enough, the engine crew, upon its arrival, would lower the suction hose into the cistern and the ensuing stream of water was immediately applied to the fire. However, when the fire occurred out of range of the hoses, reliance had to be placed on the old bucket-brigade system. Two lines of men were drawn up between the source of the water and the fire engine, the filled buckets were passed from one man to another down one line to the tank on the engine, and the empty buckets were returned to the source in the same manner by the other line.

As in the past, this system was not too effective, and the Council authorized the building of still more cisterns, but somehow there were never quite enough.

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TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA

T. H. HIST.

Terre Haute To Indianapolis Road Started In Eighteen Twenty-One

By A. R. Markle.

In 1911 we celebrated the hundredth anniversary of the Battle of Fort Harrison.

In 1916 we celebrated, in a small way, the centennial of the founding of Terre Haute. Many individuals, clubs, associations and other organizations contributed money for the celebration, but it failed to attract any notable attention. An extensive program had been prepared but the papers of the day would not indicate it had been a notable celebration.

In March of 1818 Terre Haute was chosen as the county seat and the first official work of the county was recorded in the records of the recorder's office, the clerk's office, the Circuit Court records and these still exist. No attempt was made to celebrate the anniversary and it received but little attention by any of the civic bodies.

In 1821 a survey was started to build a state road between Terre Haute and the contemplated capital of Indianapolis. In October, 1827, the surveyors, who were laying out the Cumberland road between Indianapolis and Vandalia, passed through Terre Haute.

In 1822 the steamboat, Florence, opened the river traffic for Terre Haute.

The First Newspaper.

In July, 1823, the first issue of the Western Register, Terre Haute Advertiser, appeared on the street.

In 1834 the Branch Bank of the State of Indiana was established and in 1836 they erected a building on Ohio street opposite the courthouse, now known as Memorial Hall.

In 1835 through traffic from the east reached Terre Haute but only under great difficulty, as construction was still going on.

In 1837 plans were made for very extensive public works throughout the state. A project so large and so fundamentally unsound, that very little of it was ever carried through to completion. The Wabash & Erie Canal was to run from Maumee Bay and Lake Erie to the mouth of the Tippecanoe River on the Wabash, which was supposed to be the head of navigation. A turnpike from the Ohio River to Lafayette was intended as well as a railroad from Madison to Indianapolis, but completion of these projects was delayed for many years through financial difficulties.

As the town of Terre Haute was dependent on the stages and freight wagons who brought in settlers and freight from the eastern ports, and the steamboat traffic which plied between the town and such remote points as Pittsburgh and New Orleans and the planned canal would not touch Terre Haute, plans were made and some construction work done on the Cross Cut Canal,

which was intended to meet the Central Canal at Point Commerce, near Worthington and the White River.

With the failure of the Central Canal projects and the extension of the main canal to Lafayette and its further extension along the Wabash to Terre Haute, resulted in the completion and operation of the Cross Cut Canal.

First Canal Boats.

Neither the occasion of the arrival of the first boat from the north or from the east was celebrated, but these occurred about 1840.

In 1838, telegraphic communication was established between Cincinnati and St. Louis, by way of Terre Haute over the O'Riley's system.

The presidential campaign of 1840 aroused great enthusiasm because of the "Tippecanoe and Tyler, too" which involved General Harrison.

In 1849 the first of our gold seekers started for California and in March, 1850, Francis Hulman and his partner, John B. Ludowici, arrived in Terre Haute, signaling the birth of the establishment of Hulman & Co. The day of their arrival marked the demolition of Dutch Row and a week later excavation started, for the erection of Union Row, which still stands on the north side of Wabash between Fourth street and the alley between Third and Fourth streets. In December of that year the buildings known as Scott's Row were destroyed by fire and following this Phoenix Row was erected on the west half of that block. This latter building was also a hundred years old, being formally opened in January 12, 1852, with a grand ball.

In the spring of 1852, Ludowici & Hulman dissolved partnership. In October of that year, Francis Hulman started for himself in the Warren Block, the third door from the alley. In 1857 Francis Hullman moved to still larger quarters at the northeast corner of Fifth and Main street. He and his family were returning from a vacation in Germany, in the fall, when they were lost in the burning of the steamer, Austria. Following the terms of the will, his half-brother, Herman, acquired the interest of all the heirs and began the operation of the establishment of which he was so proud and in which he was so successful.

In March, 1852, the first continuous service on the railroad from Indianapolis to Terre Haute was started and in 1853 the building which now is the freight house, was erected. The south end of this building was two story and contained the offices of the railroad company, but during the present year the upper floor has been

removed. This is almost the only change that has taken place there in the century of its existence.

First Trains South.

With the arrival of the first trains on the Evansville, Terre Haute and Crawfordsville road, their trains entered this station through the arches that, until recently, had part of the south end of the building.

In 1853, Terre Haute & Alton used this station and passengers from the east, west and south changed cars at this union station, which continued for such purpose from May, 1861, when the old

boarding house, at Tenth and Chestnut, was first occupied for our second union station.

Also in 1853, a half block south side of Wabash from Fourth street to the alley was built by Chauncey Warren and a year later the three-story building on Fourth street, south of the Warren building, was erected. It housed the post office on the first floor and the Union Newspaper occupied the upper floors.

In 1956, Terre Haute Gas Light Company began to furnish the town with gas.

In 1856, also, the dry goods firm of Ryce & Edsall was formed and they occupied a room at the corner of Sixth and Wabash in the building erected by Ludowici, which became the National Hotel.

In 1858, Ryce having died, a new partnership was formed as Edsall, McDougal & Company, Chauncey Warren being a silent partner.

Business Growth.

Edsall & McDougal, in 1860, established a branch store at Ft. Wayne in charge of L. B. Root, who, after his return to Terre Haute, took a partner and took over the old firm under the name of Hoberg & Root. The firm remained in the Opera House, on the northeast corner of Fourth and Main, until 1881, when they again moved further east, occupying the building at the northeast corner of the alley, west of Sixth street on the north side of Wabash. In 1896 they again moved to the present location of the Root Store, to which they have added a great deal of adjoining property on Ohio and Sixth street, better known as The Root Store.

Following the formation of Edsall & McDougal, of which Root was a silent partner, and the death of Mr. Edsall, his widow became the wife of Charles C. Oakey, a well known editor and publisher and the editor of a two-volume history entitled, "Greater Terre Haute and Vigo County." He was also, at one time, president of the Board of Trade, an early association of business men, out of which grew the Commercial Club and the Chamber of Commerce.

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History (7 H)

Row by row, buildings grew around fledgling downtown

Community Affairs File

Clark, Dorothy History (NH)

T. DEC 2 1984

Terre Haute was becoming a fairly well built up town in 1848. It was centered about the courthouse square, it is true, but was beginning to stretch out along Ohio and Wabash.

The residential section was close to the commercial part of the growing town, but many of the frame buildings were destined to burn down or become obsolete. The oldest building at that time was an example of brick masonry 25 years old, the office of Benjamin Gilman, the first pork packer in Terre Haute.

A solid block of frame structures known as "Dutch Row" that stood on the north side of Wabash west from Fourth Street to the alley was one of the first to be replaced by the owners. They joined together to erect "Union Row."

The Wabash Courier in 1850 announced the "handsome three-story brick for the full half block" was finished and one of the first tenants in the third room from the alley was the firm of Lucovice & Hulman.

The balance of that block was known as "Scott's Row," a decrepit collection of frame buildings but including a two-story brick, formerly the "Light Horse Harry" tavern, the town's second oldest house of entertainment.

On the morning of Dec. 2, 1850, fire broke out in Biehl's coffee house and spread to include all the half block and around the corner on Market or Third Street. The loss, in the dollars of those days, was estimated at \$12,000 including contents. The principal owners were W. D. Griswold, Ezra W.

Historically speaking



Clark is Vigo County's official historian and formerly worked for The Terre Haute Tribune.

By Dorothy Clark
Special to The Tribune-Star

Smith and John Routledge. They joined with the other owners in building Phoenix Row, appropriately named for the fabled bird that rose from its own ashes.

In the new building were the founders of many of the wealthier families in town. R. & O. Tousey were joined by W. R. McKeen; W. D. Griswold who later built railroads in Indiana and Illinois; and Ezra Smith who built the house on Ohio that became the Y.M.C.A. after his famous dinner party — which Terre Haute society refused to attend and caused him to disappear from the scene.

At the northwest corner of Third and Wabash stood the Shandy Building which was built following a fire that destroyed the home of James Farrington, site of the first communion of the Catholic Church in Terre Haute.

Across the alley to the north stood the Dole Building, a large three-story brick that was a hospital during the Civil War and later the home of the fire depart-

ment.

The Rose Building stood at the northwest corner of Second and Ohio and was built by Chauncey Rose before 1834 when the branch of the State Bank was organized. The Southern Bank of Indiana also was opened in this building as was the Prairie City Bank. It was razed for the erection of the present City Hall.

On the northeast corner of Third and Ohio stood the building used from 1867 to 1887 as the temporary Vigo County Courthouse. It succeeded the town hall that burned in 1864. It was built jointly by the city and county in 1854 and after the fire, the county bought the half interest of the city in the lot.

In the square south of Ohio on the east side of Third stood a hotel erected about 1847 by Judge R. H. Wedding. It was first operated by Louis Levy as the "City Hotel," sold to T. C. Buntin in 1854, who added to it. Then it was operated by others until its demolition in 1938.

On the northwest corner of First and Ohio stood the old Clark House. Demas Deming Sr. sold the two lots to James S. Clarke for \$3,500 in 1849, which seems to indicate there was a building on the property at the time.

In 1881 Clarke sold it to John M. Chapman for \$7,000. Chapman lost it on a judgement, and the sheriff sold it to Jacob and George Butz for \$1,474 at public sale. In 1865 it was sold to Dodds, Mann & Duffey, and in 1867 it was sold again for \$13,000, the peak of its prosperity. It finally passed to Robert P. Davis in 1889, by which time it had become a wagon yard for the

country trade.

On Second north of Wabash was the Stewart House opened by Matthew Stewart in 1833 as the Terre Haute. Stewart died in 1845, and the popular hotel was run by several others. In the early 1870s P. J. Ryan began business there as an undertaker and liveryman.

The National House was built by John B. Ludowici in 1853 at the southwest corner of Sixth and Wabash extending to the alley. The Warren Block on the south side of Wabash west of Fourth was opened to tenants in 1853 with the Southern Bank on the corner. In 1858 the bank moved to the new building at the southeast corner, and was succeeded by Edsall & Co., the predecessors of the Root Store. Dr. Mahan was next to the bank in the Warren Block.

At the corner of the alley, S. H. Potter had a hardware store, and two doors east, where the Savoy Theater used to be, was the store of F. T. Hulman in his second location. In the rear of this block on Fourth was the Post Office in a building erected especially for the purpose.

Over the Post Office was the printing plant of the Terre Haute Journal. On the evening of Oct. 21, 1861, soldiers from Camp Vigo at the old fairgrounds on North Seventh, invaded the plant and destroyed everything in it. Type, paper, broken parts of the presses and the office furniture were thrown into the street. Seldom has Terre Haute seen such destruction by a mob as on this occasion. Col. Cookerly, the newspaper owner, was a Democrat and opposed to the war.

'Receipts' from the 1830s

T s DEC 3 0 1984

Anyone hungry for ratafia, negus or

The subject for this year's Christmas week column will be an inspiration for all good cooks, a challenge for those who like to live dangerously and experiment with new recipes, and the downfall of all those weight-conscious readers who must remember to count calories.

The main drawback in following these century old "receipts" is finding the proper ingredients. For example, the receipt for orange jelly calls for dissolving "an ounce of isinglass with the loaf sugar in water."

Most of us think of isinglass as the material used in the little windows in the front of the old-fashioned heating stoves and the side curtains for the first touring cars. According to the dictionary "isinglass" is frequently mistaken for "mica." Isinglass is a preparation of nearly pure gelating made from the swim bladders of certain fishes, sturgeon, cod and carp.

One of the oldest cookbooks in my collection, "Mrs. Leslie's Cook Book," was actually used by the ladies of the Preston family. Many of Mrs. Leslie's recipes called for rennet which she advised was available in the Philadelphia

Historically speaking



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markets in the 1830s. They were used to make whey for sick persons and were made from the dried stomach of certain young hoofed animals. It is still possible to buy rennet powder.

Other ingredients unfamiliar to present day cooks were rose water, vanilla beans, cocoa shells, loaf sugar and spring or pump water. The old-time utensils and cooking equipment are equally interesting.

Mrs. Leslie advocated the use of the potato-beetle (masher), marble mortar, hair sieve (made of horse hair), cullender and a mush stick (a round stock flattened at one end

with which to stir mush). She classified mush as either "burgoo" which was made of oatmeal, or "Indian mush" made of cornmeal. Spaddles or spattles (round sticks flattened at one end), hickory rods or wire whips (to beat eggs), gallipots (small earthen jars), and white flannel jelly bags and pudding or dumpling cloths were necessities.

Most of her preserving and pickling receipts ended with "put into small bottles, securing the corks by dipping them in melted rosin and tying leathers over them." Jars of jelly were covered with tissue paper instead of writing paper dipped in brandy.

Receipts were given for preserving ginger, citrons, cantelopes or muskmelons, watermelon rind, peppers, pumpkin chips, pineapples, lemons, limes, oranges, peaches, apricots, quinces and apples.

Her methods must have been successful, for Mrs. Leslie boasted that "we have known of a very rich plum pudding being mixed in England and sent to America in a covered bowl; it arrived perfectly good after a month's voyage (on a sailing ship), the season being

winter."

Today's cooking experts advise using very little water in cooking vegetables and cooking them for a very short time. Way back then, cooks were advised to boil all vegetables at least one hour and usually much longer. Hearty stews and soups were cooked all day in a big pot hanging in the fireplace.

Measurements were usually given in pounds and pints. Two wine glasses made one jill. Baking was difficult in the fireplace. Mrs. Leslie advised using a Dutch oven in the fireplace ashes, but she also thought it was safest to send all large cakes to a professional baker if at all possible. She also advised that "if you live in a large town, the safest way of avoiding failure in an omelette souffle is to hire a French cook to come to your kitchen with his own utensils and ingredients and make and bake it himself, while the first part of the dinner is progressing in the dining room."

Her receipt for Christmas Goose Pie starts with one pound of butter, so forget it. It's so complicated one would have had to have killed the goose and gotten a head start last Thanksgiving.

This is how to make Force Meat Balls: "to a pound of the lean of a

nasturtian sauce?

Clark, Dorothy
History (AH) Community Affairs File

leg of veal, allow a pound of beef suet. Mince them together very fine. Then season it to your taste with pepper, salt, mace, nutmeg and chopped sage or sweet marjoram. Then chop a half-pint of oysters and beat six eggs very well. Mix the whole together and pound it to a paste in a marble mortar. If you do not want it immediately, put it away in a stone pot, strew a little flour on the top, and cover it closely."

"When you wish to use the force-meat," said Mrs. Leslie, "divide into equal parts as much of it as you want; and having floured your hands, roll it into round balls, all of the same size. Either fry them in butter or boil them. This force-meat will be found a very good stuffing for meat or poultry."

Mrs. Leslie's method for making doughnuts begins with "take two deep dishes, and sift three quarters of a pound of flour into each. Make a hole in the centre of one of them, and pour in a wine glass of the best brewer's yeast; mix the flour gradually into it, wetting it with lukewarm milk; cover it, and set it by the fire to rise for about two hours. This setting a sponge.

"In the meantime, cut up five ounces of butter into the other dish of flour, and rub it fine with your

hands; add half a pound of powdered sugar, a teaspoonful of powdered cinnamon, a grated nutmeg, a tablespoonful of rose water and a half pint of milk. Beat three eggs very light and stir them hard into the mixture.

"Then when the sponge is perfectly light, add it to the other ingredients, mixing them all thoroughly with a knife. Cover it and set again by the fire for another hour. When it is quite light, flour your paste-board, turn out the lump of dough, and cut it into thick diamond shaped cakes with a jaggling iron.

"Have ready a skillet of boiling lard; put the doughnuts into it and fry them brown; and when cool grate loaf-sugar over them. They should be eaten quite fresh, as next day they will be tough and heavy; therefore it is best to make no more than you want for immediate use."

The New York Oley Koecks are doughnuts with currants and raisins in them. If anyone needs a strange recipe I can probably find it in Mrs. Leslie's book or one of the other very early ones. Does anyone have a hankering for spruce beer, cherry bounce, ratafia, negus, mulled wine, nasturtian sauce, and macaroni dressed with nutmeg, butter, cheese, milk and sugar?

Village struggled

Those of us today who see historic landmarks in their modern surroundings find it hard to visualize how they appeared when they were new.

About 1823 the Rev. Isaac Reed, then located at Fort Harrison, wrote to Connecticut as follows: "The nearest minister to me of our order is Brother Proctor of Indianapolis. The next is south 70 miles; the next is southwest at Vincennes, 80 miles or over; and within these points there are 12 towns, i.e., places laid out for building lots; there are five Presbyterian churches, all without a regular supply. The society will see by this how great need there is of their help in these parts ..."

The first mention made of Terre Haute was in 1825 in the Rev. Reed's letters back home. This active missionary reported in November that "last night I preached at Terre Haute, but a few of the villagers attending; but two men, both professors of religion who lived eight miles distant, came to the meeting and returned the same night. I thought it seemed like hungering for the word."

In 1834, the year the Branch Bank of the State Bank of Indiana was built on Ohio Street opposite the courthouse square (now known as Memorial Hall).

The past 150 years have been kind to Memorial Hall in its checkered career. It survived easily use as a downtown bank. It was a residence, a piano store, a warehouse, a curiosity shop and then began its role as meeting place for war veterans. First it was the G.A.R. Hall of the Civil War veterans, then the meeting place of veterans of all the wars that have followed, up to the present time.

Presently under the care of the Memorial Hall Association, with limited funds from the United War Veterans Council, restoration and basic maintenance lags behind the needs for Terre Haute's oldest building. The future of the century-and-a-half-old historic landmark is in jeopardy.

In 1834, Terre Haute was 18 years old, a village of about 800 people although it was an incorporated town. Two years before there were 600 people, and in 1835, more than 1,200. The tide of emigration was beginning to flow rapidly westward.

The little settlement numbered 182 families in 1835 and was clustered in the few blocks surrounding the courthouse square. Forest trees shaded the few houses straggling along the high river bank, or toward Oak Street on the south, Sycamore on the north, and that lone expanse east of Fifth Street, the town line.

One man had his solitary abode north of where the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks are now, and a few people lived in their country homes

Historically speaking



Clark is Vigo County's official historian and formerly worked for The Terre Haute Tribune.

By Dorothy Clark
Special to The Tribune-Star

not far east of Sixth Street. East of Sixth was open country on which men cut the tall grass for hay, plowed for corn or grazed their cattle among the hazel copses, clumps of oak and prairie wild flowers. The hunter did not have far to go to find wild deer and the predatory wolf or fox.

Stage coach lines connected Terre Haute with Cincinnati and Evansville, and at least one mail a week was expected. Early diaries show Terre Haute to have been an attractive village, wearing an air of comfort and prosperity, although it was still "one and two-story prosperity." A number of the houses were built of square logs, some covered with weatherboarding, painted white and trimmed with a little fresh green.

Forest trees still grew throughout the town and in groves around it. The banks of the river were the scene of a lively steamboat trade and traffic.

The wheels of a city government were set in motion when the state legislature approved the action Jan. 26, 1832. The town was divided into five wards and a long list of officers was elected. Nevertheless, the village life of the town continued in spite of these ambitious plans.

Near the old Blinn homestead on Third Street, north of Chestnut, there was a dense forest. Wild deer could be seen gamboling where the Terre Haute House now stands. Immediately north of the Blinn house was the public grazing ground where villagers took their cows in the early morning and drove them back before dark. Twice a day the sound of cowbells rang through the town.

Whatever the aspirations of 1832, the town was still a village. A new charter was granted by the legislature in 1838, and the first mayor was chosen. The same year a daily mail to Indianapolis was established. The Prairie House, forerunner of the Terre Haute House, was opened to the public.

The year 1840 was looked upon as separating the old and the new. All comers previous to this year were considered old pioneers and early settlers.

to grow pre-1840

Community Affairs File

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Vigo County Public Library



Tribune-Star/Bob Poynter

Keeping guard for 150 years

Memorial Hall, across from the Vigo County Courthouse, has housed many activities — business, residence, civic groups — during its

lifetime. It is Terre Haute's oldest building, now in need of enhanced maintenance and restoration, historian Dorothy Clark says.

Town characters danced into hearts of the people

By Dorothy J. Clark

This week's column continues the story of local town characters — like Si Bullard, a stagecoach driver who drove west out of town on the National Road. Jovial, accommodating and tremendously popular, Bullard was widely known as a singer and imitator. While a mile away, he would announce his coming and the number of his passengers planning to eat a meal at the next stop by a peculiar call he gave on the stagecoach horn.

Bullard wore a long coat, fancy boots (fur-lined in winter), gauntlets, and a great bell-crowned hat. He was quite the ladies' man. Every tavern had a bar, and the passengers always urged the driver to join them. Bullard drank heavily of corn whiskey, but his ability with the whip was spectacular.

Bullard was called on to drive the six horses pulling the huge 30-foot long, wooden sleigh which hauled 50 young people to and from sleighing parties and dances. All small boys wanted to grow up to become another Si Bullard.

William Marrs was the first village blacksmith and one of the first settlers in town. His log shop was the first in Terre Haute at the northeast corner of First and Poplar streets. Described as a short, heavy-set, brusk, honest and capable man, Marrs carried a walking stick later in life when he was elected Town Marshal in 1832 when Terre Haute was incorporated.

Justice was swift in those early days. If any of the town ordinances were violated, Uncle Billy was notified. He would leave his shop with his sleeves still rolled up and wearing his leather apron to find the culprit.

He would solemnly ask questions to determine guilt or innocence, and if guilty would impose the fine he thought appropriate. After collecting the money, he would go directly to Samuel Crawford, town treasurer, and turn it over.

Marrs resigned in 1849 after working for the County and the Town in some official capacity since 1815. One time he was Market Master with

Historically speaking

brass beam for weighing butter, patent balance for beef, assortments of copper measures for grain, etc. He was also a butcher, killing cattle and selling beef.

Jim Conover told the story of the black man who worked for his grandfather who owned land on both sides of the Wabash and Erie Canal north of Maple Avenue. This man could not swim and would not learn, but he had devised his own way to get back and forth across the canal to do farm chores.

Taking a deep breath, he would crawl on his hands and knees under water from one bank to the other. This was a laughable phenomenon, and crowds would gather to see the performance.

Isaac Ball, Terre Haute's first undertaker to bring a hearse to town, took pride in his horses. He bought a fine-looking dun-colored horse which he named George to lead his funeral processions hitched to the buggy of the clergyman.

George became a town character. One day he was being shod at the blacksmith shop on South Third Street. He was so gentle and obedient he was never tied up after the work was completed. Just then a funeral procession passed by. George recognized the line of carriages as similar to those he always led. So he walked out of the stable, took his place at the head of the slowly moving procession and led the way to Woodlawn Cemetery.

Someone recognized George and sent word to Mr. Ball. He sent a man out to find George gravely waiting in line to return to the city with the cortege. It used to be the custom in Terre Haute to have a band in the funeral procession. The widow had the choice of \$50 or a band if her husband had been a member of any of the several fraternal orders.

Over the years Terre Haute has had more than its share of town characters, colorful people who were part of the daily passing parade. They came to public attention sometimes because of a drinking problem, family problem, and sometimes just because they

marched to a different drummer's beat not heard by ordinary citizens.

For 50 years Wesley Weathers, a tiny peddler, was a town character. Only four feet tall, he was Terre Haute's smallest citizen. A true son of nature, Weathers was the first peddler about in the spring with aromatic sassafras.

Keen on Wabash River lore, his memory ran back to days when packet boats plied the river. He was considered very knowledgeable on the subject of steamboats, when the first channel catfish came upriver in the spring, where the fish were running, and where the minnows were to be found.

In addition to selling sassafras and maple sugar in the spring, and selling kindling in the fall, Weathers sold lampwicks and shoestrings in downtown Terre Haute, one of the most persistent salesmen around Fourth and Main streets.

Here he set up in competition with medicine men and did a thriving business until he retired in 1912 to the County Poor Farm where he predicted his own death on Friday the 13th.

There are many stories to tell about Police Officer Rickelman who directed traffic for many years at Seventh and Wabash. One of the best is about the time he was walking a beat on North Seventh. He found a dead dog at the corner of Tippecanoe, and was required to fill out a report. He couldn't spell Tippecanoe, so he dragged the dead animal to Elm Street. He could spell Elm!

Another Rickelman story involves the time he stopped a car for a minor traffic problem. The young couple apologized for their error and used as their excuse the fact that they were on their honeymoon from Pennsylvania. Immediately Rickelman wanted to know if that was true, then why did their license plate have "Pa." on it?

If any reader has a favorite town character story, please call or write to me. I'll use the information in a future column on the subject.

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Community Affairs File

By Dorothy J. Clark
Special to Tribune-Star

One of the most quoted historical references was published in London in 1855. The author, J. Richard Beste, gave his travel journal a very long title, "The Wabash: or Adventures of an English Gentleman's Family in the Interior of America."

Leaving their eldest son in England to settle business matters, Beste and his wife traveled with their other 11 children (ranging in age from two to 19 years, six boys and six girls); the family lap dog, described as a cross between yellow cur and long-haired spaniel; six canary birds with cage and seed (the mother canary escaped); an African parrot in a tin traveling box; and a dormouse named "Sailor" with a hairless tail and his feed.

They spent 14 weeks of winter and spring, 1851, in Talence and Bordeaux, France, finally embarking from Havre on the voyage to New York. This young Catholic family shared the sailing ship "Kate Hunter" with 360 German emigrants going to Wisconsin from May 7 to June 2, 1851. The 16-year-old daughter became an invalid when the ship was becalmed for a week.

Not even a passport was needed to land and travel anywhere in the United States. The family set out for the Great Lakes and the Far West. While making final plans they were introduced to rocking chairs at the hotel where rooms cost \$2.50 per day per person, all meals included. They hired an Irish chambermaid to go with them as a servant, but at the last moment she reneged.

Mama caught cold; the dormouse and one canary died; the dog was ailing; and there were 42 pieces of luggage to deal with. They took a river steamer north and the train to Buffalo. The dog died at Niagara Falls. The family was enthralled with the availability of ice for table and in drinks.

Beste was interested in the soil, trees, rail fences, log or frame houses. He was not impressed with the wheat crops, but admired the corn. He planned to go to Cincinnati, see all of Ohio, traverse Indiana and Illinois and live at St. Louis for some time and maybe see Iowa.

From Cincinnati they traveled on the Ohio River in a St. Louis mail steam packet at 15 miles an hour. They landed at Madison, Ind., because of cholera and ship fever from New Orleans. Beste did not like Madison, so they left on a train for Indianapolis. There was no way they could load Agnes, Kenelm, Louise,

Historically speaking

Lucy, Jonathan, Frank, Catharine, Ellen, Isabel, Constable, Bruno, Papa and Mama, the livestock and the 42 pieces of luggage on a stage coach, so two horses and a covered wagon were purchased.

They left Indianapolis for Terre Haute on June 27, 1851, and had fun jolting through town heading west, but the plank road turned fun into bruising torture. Volume I ends as the travelers arrive at the Prairie House in Terre Haute on June 29, 1851.

Local hotels were all full because engineers and their families were here planning railroad and other public works.

Since the Beste family needed medical attention regularly, he describes Dr. Read as "a middle-sized, light-haired man of about 40 years of age; with hollow cheeks and high American cheek bones; with long, lanky, brown hair that nearly hid his baldness; with a round, bright blue eye which he opened very wide and rolled about incessantly; with an inquisitive, intelligent good-humoured and very animated look...with his two hands in his breeches pockets, his shocking bad hat upon his head, and a quid of tobacco in his mouth, which he twisted incessantly from side to side, while he occasionally squirted the juice to the floor on the other side of the room...and a bright, good-humoured smile played over his plain but wide-awake features..."

Beste was found only mildly ill, but his 9-year-old Isabel was diagnosed as bloody dysentery.

It seems that the only day on which St. Mary-of-the-Woods convent school students were allowed off the school grounds was the Fourth of July. Beste told how the young ladies were dressed in white with white ribbons in the hair. The school charged 20 guineas a session. His general impressions of American women were very unflattering.

Beste decided to take his family on the Wabash and Erie Canal, so they sold the wagon and horses, visited the grave of their child buried in the Catholic graveyard (St. Joseph's), and left Terre Haute. When they sailed to England, three sons were left behind in school to return to England later. Nearly all the Beste children took up religious careers later in life.

Historically speaking
Terre Haute stop
along the way for
English travelers
JUN 19 1963

Small book is link to past

By Dorothy J. Clark

Historically speaking

One of the valuable links to Terre Haute's early history is a small, leather-bound book containing the pen and ink diagrams of the gas-piping used in the residences, stores, churches, hotels, saloons, lodge halls and other business houses in the city.

The drawings were made by George M. Early, who carried the little book around in his pocket. From it one can reconstruct a picture of what our town must have looked like two years before the first city directory was printed in 1858.

Beginning on May 29, 1856, the drawings continue through 84 pages to Aug. 18, 1857, when the book suddenly stops. Why?

George Marlyn Early was born Oct. 5, 1829. In 1855 he married Emily Wilkins, eldest daughter of Andrew Wilkins, Clerk of Vigo County. They had three children, Harry Wilkins Early, George Reynolds Early (nicknamed "Ren") and Susan Early who married Charles Trout. This writer acquired the book from the nieces of Mrs. Trout.

The first few pages of Early's gas book show his uncles's, known as "Early's Block," and built by Jacob D. Early on the northeast corner of Second and Wabash. No. 1 Early's Block was J. D. Early's Store; No. 2 was the Potwin & Bush Store; John Markle's Store occupied No. 3; the New York Store was at No. 4; No. 5 was Scudder's Saloon; and No. 6 was occupied by J. Patrick Johnson, Tailor.

Early's Block is often confused with Early's Row, a row of brick apartment houses built by Samuel S. Early at the southwest corner of Third and Chestnut streets. There were eight units with three rooms downstairs and two rooms upstairs. The gas-lighting diagrams for these units is on the last page of the book. The amount of pipe required was multiplied by eight, giving the total amount needed of 688 feet.

Usually the gas pipe lengths were figured in feet and inches from the meter to each gas heater and to each gas light. All dimensions of pipe were used from one-quarter, three-eighths, one-half, three quarters and one inch.

The first gas meters in residences were placed in little "cubbyholes" in the front halls. Before meters were used, the first gas company in town made a monthly charge based on the size of the tip used on the clay burner. When unscrupulous citizens learned how to change these rented tips and replace them with larger ones, the tamper-proof gas meters came into existence.

In some cases, the cost estimate was included with the sketch. For example, "Odd Fellows Hall, Sept. 5, estimate job \$42; main 28 feet, altogether 212 feet." This lodge hall was located on Wabash between Fourth and Fifth streets in 1858.

Names listed in the book include August Eiser's Confectionery; Mrs. Jane E. Ruggles' Confectionery; Stewart's Hotel, northwest corner Second and Wabash; Rufus St. John's Saddlery; George Habermeyer; Louis Leveque Store; M. Doughty Saloon; S.

Heidelberger, clothier on east side of Public Square; James Carlisle Store; Thomas P. Murray; Jacob Kern, Jeweler; Manwaring & Harvey, and Mrs. Linton's residence.

On page 24 is an elaborate diagram for the B. B. Booth home on Ohio Street; J. P. Usher; Levi Warren's residence took up two pages; James Turner; Eisman's Saloon, Charles Seamon, owner; P.M. Donnelly, druggist in Levi Warren's building, southwest corner Fourth and Walnut; R. R. Whipple, also in this building, as was S. H. Potter, hardware; George Kerkhoff & Co., located in William Warren's building, as was the Stove Store.

William Warren's building, located on the south side of Wabash from Fourth Street west to the alley, had an interesting history. It seems that the stores on the north side of the 400 block on Wabash still had low ceilings, just as the Warren building had originally. Some time after 1885, it was decided to raise the second story four feet.

The contents of the building were removed, the tenants were ordered to vacate the premises, and the work began. Jack-screws were set about two feet apart under every wall, joist, beam, etc., and a man was assigned to each jack-screw. It must be remembered that labor was much cheaper in those days than it is now!

When a whistle was blown, every man would give a half-turn. The engineer kept constant check to be sure that the floor was perfectly level at all times. The jack-screws were kept constantly tight, and bricks were inserted as the building went up. This slow but sure process went on for nearly three weeks, one whistle-blowing after another, until the second story was raised four feet.

Other business and residence locations found in Mr. Early's gas book are the James Hudson China Store; Mrs. Child's Millinery & Book Store; Berlau & Gronauer; Youn America Saloon, Daniel Monninger, proprietor; City Hall, with Chambers Patterson, mayor; R.S. Cox & Son, grocers; F.F. Stark Saloon; Stanley & Co. Hat Store, and the Richard Ball Tin Shop.

Also, B. Arnold, Clothier; T. W. Watkins Saddlery; Corinthian Hall; I. Longdon's Bowling Saloon; Rice Edsall & Co., in Ludovici's Building, southwest corner Sixth and Wabash, which became the Root Store; Colored Masonic Hall; Methodist Episcopal Church; Crawford & Wood Book Bindery; and John R. Cunningham's Drug Store.

Some of the people and places will remain a mystery because there is nothing else early enough to check them against. When Mr. Early made these drawings, he did not realize that 127 years later anyone would try to puzzle out where these business houses were located. When Early made his book, he knew where they all were, and that was all that was necessary.

Community Affairs File

Mrs. Morris Tells of Early Terre Haute Days

Ts OCT 13 1974 By DOROTHY J. CLARK

Fifty years ago, at a meeting of the Vigo County Historical Society, Mrs. Mary (Miller) Morris read a paper she had written about her earliest memories of Terre Haute.

Her father, Joseph Miller, was a widower with a son, Giles Miller, when he met her mother, Margaret Hixon, who was born on Christmas day, 1805, near Crab Orchard, Ky. Margaret's mother died in childbirth, and the father was lost at sea, so she was reared by an aunt at Vincennes, Ind., where she made her home until she came to Terre Haute and met and married Joseph Miller.

Joseph Miller's ancestor came originally from Scotland, emigrating first to Virginia, then to Canandaigua, N.Y. At the age of 16 he enlisted in the War of 1812 and served at Sackett's Harbor. After the war he and his brothers William and Luther came west to Terre Haute.

Joseph Miller started a pork-packing plant on Water Street between Chestnut and Sycamore Streets. He next purchased the ground between Water and First Sts. on Chestnut and built the third brick house in Terre Haute, a two-story brick built prior to 1828. James Ross owned the property directly east of Miller. Miller developed fine gardens and fruit orchards—pear, apple, peach, cherry and plum trees—and kept bees. He was a director of the Terre Haute Drawbridge Company in 1847.

Mrs. Morris remembered that as a child her father took her with him riding in a horse and buggy east from First and Chestnut to Seventh and Chestnut. Here it was necessary to open a gate to continue on Chestnut east to Tenth Street. Her uncle, William Miller, owned the house on the southeast corner



DOROTHY J. CLARK

Seventh and Chestnut where Col. Nelson and Mr. Buntin lived later. Chauncey Rose lived opposite on the northeast corner. Mr. King and Mr. McGregor lived on Chestnut between Fifth and Seventh streets.

She remembered summer trips in a horse-drawn carriage to Lafayette and northern towns, often as far as Kalamazoo, Mich., where her father's mother lived. On one of these trips, cholera was epidemic in Lafayette, and the streets were deserted. As a safeguard, Miller supplied himself with essence of peppermint and was careful to put some in all his drinking water. Their carriage carried baggage and lunch boxes, but trips were planned to stop at way-side inns for dinner and all night. Hospitable farmers enroute supplied fried chicken and soda biscuits baked in a skillet over burning coals, varieties of pickles and preserves and such wonderful feather beds.

Mrs. Morris' memories of the Wabash & Erie Canal were of great interest. She spoke of "several locks on the corner of Second and Chestnut Streets near James Ross' old

Continued On Page 6, Col. 1.

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Dorothy Clark

Ts OCT 13 1974
Continued From Page 4.

homestead. The canal boats dropped down through these locks into the canal basin at the foot of Eagle and First Streets, just opposite my childhood home. It was very exciting, the arrival and departure of the canal packets... crowds of people coming to see arriving and departing friends. I remember going on the packet with Carrie Gookins to Perrysville to visit Tillie Martin, Mrs. Spencer Rice's cousin. I also took numerous trips to Montezuma and other northern resorts, the only excitement being, when the mules a la tandem, refused to move on, or inadvertently got off the tow path, requiring all the force on the boat to right them again. In the winter the canal basin was a fine skating rink.

Graves Disturbed

She told how horrified her family was when excavations for the Wabash & Erie Canal disturbed the graves in the

Old Indian Orchard Burying Ground, west of Water Street. "The funeral processions wound around my father's home to this resting place of the pioneer. Many of the old monuments and tablets are now in the Third Street Cemetery." This city cemetery is now Woodlawn.

As a child Mary Miller attended a kindergarten school kept by Miss Bishop, sister-in-law of Judge Kinney. This school was located on Fifth Street between Eagle and Chestnut, just back of Mr. Usher's early residence. She next attended Benny Hayes' School in the northeast corners of the basement of the old Congregational church. She also told of Attorney Dodge and his wife who came from the east and opened a private classical school in the residence of Mrs. Kate Rea on the corner of Seventh and Cherry Streets.

In describing the City Market on the corner of Fourth and Walnut, she told of going there with her father very early in the morning carrying her own small basket. "To me it was very attractive, quite like a bazaar or

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SUNDAY, OCT. 13, 1974

fair, for, at that time, the ladies with their maids, each with a basket, were on hand early in order to secure the best the market offered. It is as if it were yesterday that I remember the farm wagons and the farmers' wives, so wholesome and smiling, ready to dispose of their wares . . . fresh with dew . . . The meat market did not appeal to me, cruel . . . the strong ruddy-faced butchers with their sharp cleavers."

Memories of her youth included sleighing parties in bob-sleds and cozy cutters for two. Destinations from Terre Haute were Prairieton south and Dole's Tavern some ten miles north of town. A chicken supper and dance supplied refreshments and entertainment. The western bank of the Wabash River was lined with overhanging willow trees and attracted many young people in row boats and canoes on moonlit nights in the summer time. Guitars and banjos furnished the music.

The Miller family attended the Congregational church in Rev. Jewett's time when Mr. Miller was an Elder. The

church with a vaulted ceiling was heated by two large stoves placed in opposite corners. The congregation dressed warmly and sat in pews long enough to seat a large family. Mrs. Jewett and Mrs. Henry Rose occupied the same pew. During the winter, they were followed by Mrs. Rose's colored maid, Ann, who carried two foot stoves and placed them in the pew. The choir sat in the gallery and was led by Seymour Gooking. There was bass viol accompaniment.

The adopted daughter of Mrs. Williams (Chauncey Rose's sister) taught a Sunday School class. They lived in the old Prairie House in the rooms north of the long hall at the west end entrance, the sole occupants of the building. On many afternoons, Miss Williams invited the class for tea with the privilege of playing "grace hoops" on the galleries in the inner court of the hotel.

Church Services

The Miller family were involved in the first services of the Episcopal Church held upstairs in the old Courthouse. Mr. Miller taught a Sunday School class and had to send to Boston for prayer books,

other churches.

May Day parties were popular in those early Terre Haute days. Fifth Street extended south only to Oak street where a gateway opened on a driveway to the Balino gardens where May pole dancers entertained. Ira Grover purchased the property after this garden was closed. May Day parties were also held in McGregor's orchard on Chestnut Street.

Mary Miller attended Mrs. Vail's Young Ladies School at Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, Ohio. Her last year in school was at the Putnam Female Seminary just opposite Zanesville, Ohio, across the river.

She told of her husband, Richard Ashton Morris, coming direct from Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, to Terre Haute to work as a civil engineer on Chauncey Rose's new Terre Haute & Richmond Railroad with Charles R. Peddle.

Mrs. Morris' description of Main Street was "a perfect Fifth Avenue to the children. The drug stores, their small paned windows filled with wonderful artistic glass bottles. When it first began, Sunday School was held in the afternoon so as not to conflict with

cles highly colored, and the confectioner's jars of candy were most alluring. The merchants kept everything in stock from A to Z — a sort of original department store. James Cook & Son added a Queensware department displaying a real Wedgewood set of china. Dr. Cunningham's drug store, so ancient in appearance, never changed for any new-fangled ideas. The blue, red and green bottles remained until he retired from business."

Sunday, February 26, 1950.

Ten O'Clock Line Gave Indian Treaty New Boundaries Hereabouts

By A. R. Markle.

So much has been said and written about Terre Haute and its surroundings that has no historical background that it is time that some of it must be nailed down firmly to a basis of truth.

First, there is the name and the location itself. The name is of French origin and simply translated means "high land."

In or about 1770 an unknown writer kept a log of a journey from "Detroit to the Illinois," the latter being a term used for the Indians who inhabited the southern half of our neighboring state.

This document is among the Canadian archives at Ottawa and has been used in one of the Indiana Historical Bureau's publications. Some omissions in the publication led the writer to ask the archives for an explanation, and in reply he received a very courteous letter accompanied by a photostat copy of the original. In return he presented them with some Canadian material in his possession.

From the itinerary we learn that the distance from Fort Ouantenon, three miles below Lafayette, to "the Highlands," was 60 miles. From the Highlands to Fort St. Vincent, now Vincennes, was 120 miles. These distances, he observed, were estimated. His estimate was too high for the first distance as well as the latter, so this term, "The Highlands," may have been anywhere from Montezuma to the narrows at Riverton.

Here, for the first time to the writers' knowledge, is the first statement that this was the former boundary between Canada and Louisiana. However, 30 years later Governor Harrison granted licenses to trade with the Indians at the Wea town of "Terrehaute." Another decade passed and John Tipton, in search of some of Harri-

son's horses, came to "Tar Hot" and tied it down as two miles below the fort the army had stopped to build. Then William Harris, a year later, in 1812, ran the line of Locust street and a few rods below the corner of First and Locust marked on his notes, "terrehaute." The idea that there was a definite boundary, here or anywhere else, between Louisiana and Canada is false.

The Indian Graveyard.

Between the present Chestnut and Sycamore streets, the proprietors laid out two lots fronting on the river and extending east to water street and named them out lots three and four. The north one of these, number three, they dedicated to a "burying ground." There is no evidence whatever that any Indians were ever buried there, but many of our pioneers were interred there. So many in fact, that when Woodlawn was opened, further burials there were forbidden by an ordinance of the town council.

Possibly this was an Indian orchard, for the writer has seen many of those gnarled trees still standing as late as the Seventies, and many tombstones that were memorials of some of our revolutionary soldiers and their families who were buried there from 1824 to 1840. As to the apple trees, the "Johnny Appleseed" tradition is strong, even if not historic and John Tipton testified that the army had chopped down the "apple and peach trees of 'Tar Hot'" the day before he reached the Wea town. The story of Nemo and his Indian bride is, of course, only a good story and not history.

The William Hoggatt Story.

One of the Proprietors was Jonathan Lindley of Orange county and the story is that he asked William Hoggatt, a fellow Quaker, why he had selected the site for the town where he had? "Thee is an engineer," said Lindley, "and as you laid out the town you must have had a good reason for the site."

Hoggatt, so the story goes, said, "the ground is high, the river runs stright, etc., etc." But the books of the proprietors, still in good order and in safe keeping here, show they paid Hoggatt \$6.00 "For crying the sale," while a letter from William Harris, written in late December, 1816 to the General Land Office and the government surveyor excuses his delay in replying to a request for some government work, stated that he "had only lately returned from laying out a town on the Wabash, below Fort Harrison," and the books again show that he was paid \$60.00 for "laying out the town."

Chauncey Rose's Story.

Chauncey Rose is claimed to have settled here in 1818 and he himself stated at an old settlers' meeting in 1875 that he came to Terre Haute in 1818 when there were but two houses in Terre Haute and he had to board at the Fort for there was no place here for that purpose.

In the Western Sun of Vincennes is a long account of a banquet at the Eagle and Lion in the town of Terre Haute on Independence Day in 1817. "though the building was not yet finished as to doors or windows." But in August of that year Lucius H. Scott stopped there for a few days, "the building only lately completed." But being without means went to the fort and then on to Major Markle's where he was entertained and started a school. But more certain, perhaps, is the legal record of the Vigo Circuit Court, which, after convening at the "house of Truman Blackman" as required by the enabling act, "adjourned to meet at the house of Henry Redford in the town of Terre Haute."

The statement that Rose settled in Terre Haute in 1818 is also an error for he entered land, built a dam and erected a mill on Raccoon creek at a town he laid out and named Roseville. Here he was a citizen of Parke county, ran for office, was soundly defeated and shook the mud of Parke county from his boots and moved to Terre Haute in 1825.

The Ten o'Clock Line.

Here is a shining example of the principle of writing a "good story" and calling it history.

In September, 1809, Harrison bought over two million acres from the various tribes at a so-called treaty at Fort Wayne. The tract thus acquired was to be that bounded on the north and east by a line from the mouth of the Raccoon near the present Montezuma to a point on the Grouseland treaty line at such a point that the narrowest part of the tract so ceded should be thirty miles wide.

Harrison cheated himself there for the line was run to a point on the Grouseland line thirty miles from its starting point at the corner of the Vincennes tract, instead of thirty miles from the tract on a line at right angles from the new line.

One of Indiana's well known historians holds that the line was run in the direction fixed by the shadow of the general's flag staff at 10 o'clock on the morning of the treaty and hence was named the "Ten o'Clock Line."

He explains that the Indians would not trust the white man's compass; yet they, according to his story, did trust a watch. But he missed the best story by failing to show the husky natives digging up that shadow, placing it on a canoe and bringing it down the river to Raccoon creek. And the line, as shown by the official report of the survey was run by a compass bearing, not by a shadow.

The same historian claimed to take a class of students from the university each Sept. 30 to a point on the line near Gosport, set up a pole at 10 o'clock that morning, show that the shadow agreed with the line. It is possible that he used his watch to set the time and that his timepiece was better than Harrison's, but he did not say what time his watch showed when he observed the shadow. Ten o'clock by his watch is 10 at St. Louis, not on the treaty line. As was the case with the pioneers' "noon mark" scribed in the cabin floor, noon is seldom at 12 o'clock.

History (TH)

Community Affairs File

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TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA

Legends of Local Indians Told by Early Resident

By DOROTHY J. CLARK

Over the years there have been many stories told and retold by the older residents of Terre Haute of their experiences with the Indians in and around the city.

The late Herbert Briggs once commented that "old people often like to tell fabulous and striking things of their experience. Very old people are sometimes like children, their memories become defective. Children are often sure that they will remember things that happened years before they were born. So it is with some older ones."

Mr. Briggs went on to state that "there were a few Indians around here within the lifetime of one or two of the very oldest inhabitants, but

only when they were very small children. And those Indians were of the most inoffensive kind.

"They were the ones that had become as far civilized as Indians ever be-

came; that is, they had absorbed the lower elements of civilization, such as living on their neighbors by begging and borrowing and stealing; and had acquired the habits of drinking and gambling. There were no wr-like Indians about here after the Battle of Fort Harrison."

A citizen who was here continually from 1815 was asked once many years ago to tell some of his experiences with the Indians, and, especially, if he had ever been in danger of being scalped.

He replied that once he had thought he was to be scalped. He was seated in his cabin, which was also a trading post, in the evening writing at a table. Several Indians were loafing around.

Suddenly he heard something that sounded like a war whoop behind him and was seized by the top of his head by one of the Indians. Totally unprepared for defending himself against bodily injury, he concluded his time had come.

Cap Catches Fire

However, the Indian had merely grabbed from his head the coon skin cap he was wearing. It seems he had leaned too close to the candle placed for illumination on the table and his fur cap had caught on fire.

The Indian was the first to discover the fire and snatched the cap from his head and stamped out the fire on the cabin floor. That was the most warlike demonstration that the old pioneer had ever experienced among the Indians.

Another story that this same old settler was fond of telling was about the time he saw an Indian get shot. It seems he was passing through the woods on the bank of the Wabash river near Fort Harrison when he suddenly discovered a soldier from the fort on his knees aiming at something.

He stopped still in his tracks, thinking it might be a deer or wild turkey. Game was getting scarce at that time, and he certainly did not want to frighten any away. When the gun was fired, he looked across the river and saw an Indian holding his side and scrambling up the other bank.

It turned out that the Indian was a particularly mean Indian and all the men at the fort had taken a strong dislike to him. When the soldier found the Indian asleep on the river bank, he thought no one was around to witness his

deed and that he would even some grievances.

Although it was against the rules of the commandant of the fort to shoot Indians without good cause, the soldier begged the old settler not to report the incident. He thought the Indian probably deserved it, and since he never reported it, no more was heard of the affair.

Mr. Briggs told the story of a local family, with descendants still living in Terre Haute, but did not identify

them by name. It was of a little girl who lived with her parents near the fort.

Like Redhead

In his own words, "She was possessed of one of those beautiful attributes that adorn so many of our citizens who are descended from Celtic races, bright auburn hair. The Indians were very much attracted by it. They, the Indians, seldom or never have red hair. In their race it is almost always black and straight.

Bright auburn, curly hair was to them not only a curiosity but seemed like a miracle. Several of them wanted to buy the child. At one time they offered five ponies for her. The ponies of the Indians were among their most valuable properties, so they were offering a great big price. When the family refused to accept this offer, the Indians were surprised. Hardly any Indian would have refused such an offer for one of his children.

"When the family would not sell, they resorted to their usual course in such matters, and resolved to steal her. But the family was warned by a friendly chief named Peter Cornstalk. The little girl was closely watched and so never stolen.

"Had they succeeded in carrying her away, no doubt, she would for a time have been made an Indian prin-

cess, and almost worshipped as a goddess. However, that would not have lasted long. The Indians had none of the respect which civilized people have for women. They are looked on as useful only. They do all the work.

Everything laborious was the duty of the women, from tending their scanty crops to setting up their wigwams, carrying the burdens when on the move, grinding the corn and every other hard, menial task.

"The 'noble red man' did not work. He was easy going, lazy, and made the women of the tribe work for him. The little girl who thus escaped, lived to grow up in civilization and became the grandmother of a worthy family now living in Terre Haute."

PAMPHLET FILE

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DOROTHY J. CLARK

Terre Haute Remembers Way Back When

Terre Haute was laid out and platted in the fall of 1816 by the Terre Haute Land Company, composed of Cuthbert and Thomas Bullett of Louisville, Kentucky; Abraham Markle of Harrison; Hyacinth LaSalle of Vincennes and Jonathan Lindley of Orange County, Indiana. The company held patents from the United States to thirteen tracts of land on the Wabash river in the vicinity of Fort Harrison. All titles to lots in this purchase were derived from these men as original proprietors.

The word "Terre Haute" derived from the French "terre" land, and "haute" high, signifies high land. This name was bestowed by early explorers not so much on account of its elevation as from the fact that this is the only high ground approaching the river for several miles. Beautifully situated on the east bank of the Wabash River in Vigo County, it spreads out on a high level plateau about fifty feet above the river surface.

In the original Terre Haute a belt of heavy timber and a tangled growth of underbrush and vines extended along the river bank reaching eastward as far as Sixth Street where it met the prairie, which in turn extended to the bluff. Some of the oldest citizens tell of their parents shooting squirrel and other game in the woods where Sixth Street now extends.

In 1817 the new town of Terre Haute presented a truly pioneer appearance. There were only a few log cabins scattered along the river and these of the rudest description. After Indiana's admission into the union, January 21, 1816, new life was infused into the pioneers of Terre Haute, and the settlement began at once to improve.

In January, 1818, Vigo County was organized and as an inducement to locate the county seat at Terre Haute, the proprietors deeded to the county some 80 lots besides the public square and paid into the county treasury \$4000.

The original site of Terre Haute extended from the river east to the west side of Fifth Street, and from the north side of Oak on the south to the south side of Eagle Street on the north. Lots were numbered from 1 to 308. Third Street now was Market Street then and Wabash now was Wabash then. All east and west streets were sixty-five feet wide except Wabash, which then was 81½ feet wide. The streets north and south were made of the same width as Wabash except Market which was 99 feet wide. What was called the "county road" was identified with the present Eighth Street.

The first steamer reached Terre Haute in 1822 and by 1838 as many as 800 steamers came here from New Orleans, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Pittsburgh.

The first newspaper arrived in 1823 and the dissemination of news forged another link in the unifying of the new country. Later the railroads eliminated the need of the Pony Express and again communication was quickened. The telegraph and telephone put in a later appearance, but their arrival proved that Terre Haute was growing up.

The first mayor of the town of Terre Haute was Elijah Tillotson who was elected in May, 1838. His last resting place is marked by a monument in the south central part of Woodlawn cemetery.

In April, 1853, Terre Haute was incorporated as a city under the laws of the state enacted in 1852. The first election was held May 30, 1853, and William H. Edwards was chosen the first mayor of the city.

The Heritage of the Wabash Valley

In that far off and long ago, the Wabash flowed through wilderness so dense that the sunlight scarcely penetrated to the ground. In the soothing company of stately sycamores, honey locusts, and stalwart oaks, its rippling waters murmured to the moon of the unbelievable changes ahead, and of the noble men and women destined to heed the call to a new country, a new freedom.

Then came humanity and the unbroken forest vibrated with life and color. Red savages roamed the woods and contended with each other for supremacy. The Miamis and Kickapoos, the Shawnees and Potawatommies stalked the deer and buffalo while they dreaded the coming of the white man. The birch bark canoe glided up and down the Wabash, and after a lapse of time, a trading post was born where the white man exchanged colorful calico, beads, and mirrors for the red man's furs.

When once the realization took root that the fertile fields of the "Prairie City" to be offered rich opportunities for home building, covered wagons with lumbering oxteams began to appear against the horizon, and swishing through the tall grasses, rode straight into the land of promise. The simple furniture and cooking utensils housed under the canvas of covered wagons was for hundreds of eager pioneers a temporary shelter, while around the dancing flames of their campfires they broke bread and planned their future homes, the humble hearth-stones that would grow into castles where children might grow into sturdy men and women—builders of the Wabash Valley Empire.

The Wabash became the artery of travel and traffic in all this section through the forethought of the pioneers; moreover it saved them from stagnation and the death of isolation. Its waters became the life blood, the fluid power that flowed through the channels of trade and stimulated business then in its primitive state to the height of success.

LOCAL HISTORY

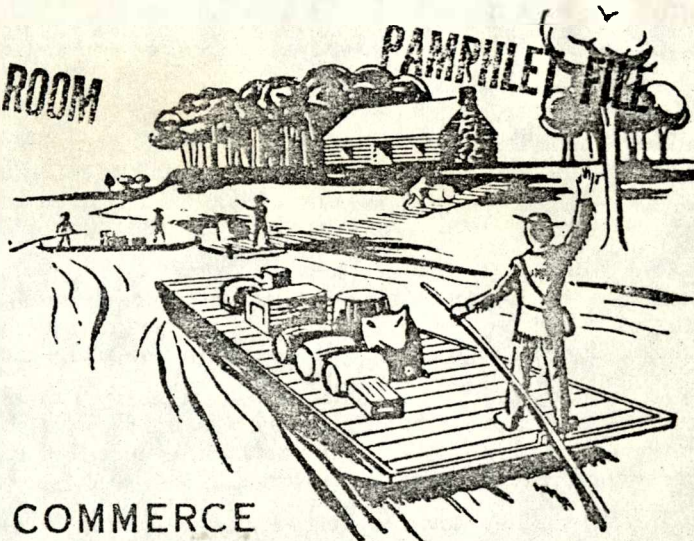
INDIANA ROOM

PAMPHLET FILE

TERRE HAUTE

Our Long Ago Past

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Historic Old Fort Harrison

The advance northward from Vincennes through the wilderness began on the morning of Sept. 26, 1811. The troops arrived at a point on the Wabash sixty-five miles from Vincennes and a short distance above the present site of Terre Haute, on the second of October. They were now within the heart of the purchase of 1809, which had been so strenuously opposed by Tecumseh. Here on beautiful high ground on the east bank of the river, Harrison determined to erect the fort he had been advocating for a year and a half. The stockade with a block house at three of the angles was completed on the 27th of October and christened Fort Harrison by Daviess, a great admirer of the commander. It was described by the latter as "a very handsome and strong work."

On the night of September 4, 1812, Fort Harrison was attacked. A number of squatters lived in the vicinity of the fort. On the evening of the third two young men who were making hay were killed by the Indians. Late in the evening of the following day, between thirty and forty Indians arrived from Prophet's Town. The garrison was in command of Captain Zachary Taylor. The young commander was just recovering from a severe attack of the fever. A majority of his men were ill. About 11 o'clock in the night the firing by one of the sentinels gave the alarm of the attack. The men were ordered to their posts immediately. The Indians had set fire to one of the block houses. The fire ascended to the roof and endangered the adjoining barracks which helped to form the fortifications.

"Although the barracks were several times in a blaze, and an immense quantity of fire directed against them, the men used such exertion that they kept it under and before day raised a temporary breast-work as high as a man's head. The Indians continued to pour in a heavy fire of ball and an innumerable quantity of arrows during the whole time the attack lasted, in every part of the barracks. I had but one other man killed, and he lost his life by being too anxious. He got into one of the galleries in the bastion and fired over the pickets, and called out to his comrades that he had killed an Indian, and neglecting to stoop down in an instant he was shot dead. . . . After keeping up a constant fire (which we began to return with some effect after daylight) until about six o'clock the next morning, they removed out of the reach of our guns. . . . We lost the whole of our provisions but must make out to live on green corn until we can get a supply."

Fortunately, Taylor's presence of mind did not forsake him. He ordered buckets of water brought from the well. A portion of the roof that joined the block-house was thrown off. The fire was finally extinguished and a temporary breastwork raised to fill in the breach. There is an interesting story of the part played by a woman, Julia Lambert, in the defense of the fort. The water in the well, the sole source of supply, which was being drawn up by a bucket, was about to fail. Julia Lambert then asked to be lowered into the well. She filled the buckets by means of a gourd and thus helped to save the day. The Indians all the while poured in a heavy fire of ball and an innumerable quantity of arrows. About six o'clock on the next morning, September 5, the Indians withdrew. Before leaving, the horses and hogs belonging to the nearby settlers were driven up and shot. The cattle and oxen were driven off. Only one man was killed and two wounded in the fort during the attack. After waiting a few days, Taylor dispatched two men by water to Vincennes for provisions and reinforcements. They found the river so well guarded that they were obliged to return. Two other men were then sent out with orders to go by land, depending entirely on the woods in the daytime.

As soon as the news reached the territorial capital, Colonel William Russell of the Seventh Regiment, U. S. Infantry, marched to the relief of Fort Harrison with 1,200 men, reaching that place without meeting any opposition on September 16. The fort was not molested thereafter. "The brave defense made by Captain Zachary Taylor at Fort Harrison is one bright ray amid the gloom of incompetency which has been shown in so many places," wrote John Gibson, acting governor of Indiana Territory.

TERRE HAUTE

INTERESTING FACTS COMPILED BY MEMBERS OF
THE LIBRARY STAFF REGARDING TERRE HAUTE AND
TERRE HAUTEANS.

EARLY SETTLERS

By Emelie Katzenbach.

Terre Haute is derived from the French "terre" land, and "haute," high, signifying high land. This name was bestowed by early explorers not so much on account of its elevation above the surrounding country as from the fact that this is the only high ground approaching the river for several miles. It is beautifully situated on the east bank of the Wabash river, in Vigo county, on a high, level plateau about fifty feet above the river surface.

There were many trials and dangers incident to the early settlement of this section as well as to all other sections of our common country. The few people lived in log cabins,

literally devoid of any adornment, and in many cases wanting in the common necessities of life.

One side of the only room was taken up by the huge fireplace before which the simple fare of corn-bread and venison were cooked, and around which in the evening the family, and perchance the "stranger" congregated. This one room was the parlor, kitchen, dining-room and bedroom. The furniture consisted of a few splint-bottomed chairs of the simplest kind, made with such tools as ax, auger and heavy pocket or hunting knife; bedsteads and table of same kind; and a scanty supply of cooking utensils, among which

the skillet and "Dutch oven" were indispensable.

The "puncheon" floors were uncarpeted, and the walls were festooned with bunches of herbs, ears of corn "traced" up, and the rifle and powder-horn. Often the only glass in the windows (of which there were sometimes two) was oiled or greased paper, and the entire library consisted of Bible and almanac. A tallow dip furnished the only artificial light.

Platted in 1816.

Terre Haute was laid out and platted in the fall of 1816 by the "Terre Haute Land company." This company consisted of Cuthbert and Thomas Bullett, of Louisville, Ky.; besides the public square, and paid Abraham Markle, of Harrison; into the county treasury \$4,000. In Hyacinth La Salle, of Vincennes, and Johnathan Lindley, of Orange county, Indiana. The articles of organization bear date September 19, 1816. The company held patents from the United States to "thirteen tracts of land on the Wabash river in the vicinity of Fort Harrison. All titles to lots in this purchase were derived from these men as original proprietors.

These lands were divided into twelve shares of which Lindley had four, Markle had three, La Salle had three and the Bulletts had two. The first sale of lots took place on Oct. 31, 1816, and the settlement commenced immediately with Dr. C. B. Modesitt, Lewis Hodge, Henry Redford, Robert Carr, John Earle, Abner Scott, Ezekiel Buxton and William Ramage among the first settlers.

John Earl, Lewis Hodge and Henry Redford built the first cabins. Asa Stewart and Abner Scott also built cabins about the same time and William Ramage and Ezekiel Buxton were among the first to gain "a local habitation and a name" on the town plat.

The place, however, settled very slowly at first and was greatly retarded by the sickness that prevailed throughout the Wabash valley from 1819 to 1821.

Chauncey Rose became a resident

In 1818 and Solomon Wright, a lawyer, settled here in 1822, he died in 1857. His widow, Mrs. Sarah Wright, was still living here in 1920, at the advanced age of eighty years. She remembered the only well in town when they came, which was on the lot now occupied by the McKeen & Minshall's bank.

In 1817 the new town presented a truly pioneer appearance.

There were only a few log cabins scattered along the river and these were of the rudest description. After Indiana's admission into the union, Jan. 21, 1818, new life was infused into the inhabitants of Terre Haute and the settlement began at once to improve. In January, 1818, Vigo

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was the impulse given toward that prosperity which has since continued to be manifested in an increasing ratio. The county was divided into 12 civil townships, ten east and two west of the Wabash river. Those east of the Wabash were Nevins, Otter Creek, Harrison, Lost Creek, Honey Creek, Riley, Prairieton, Linton, Prairie Creek and Pierson. Those west of the Wabash were Sugar Creek and Fayette. Terre Haute belonged to Harrison township. Jonathan Jennings was Indiana's first governor.

City's Original Site.

The original site of Terre Haute extended from the river east to the west side of Fifth street and from the north side of Oak on the south to the south side of Eagle street on the north. Lots were numbered from 1 to 303. Third street now was named "Market" then, and Wabash now was Wabash then, for some years called Main street. A piece of land at the southwest corner of Fourth and Mulberry streets, of the area of two lots was not numbered on the original plat, but marked "seminary lots." All east and west streets were sixty-five feet wide except Wabash, which was eighty-one and a half feet. The streets north and south were made of same width as Wabash, except Market, which was ninety-nine feet wide. What was called the "county road" was identical with Eighth street.

In Terre Haute originally a belt of heavy timber and a tangled growth of underbrush and vines extended along the river bank, reaching eastward as far as Sixth street, where it met the prairie, which in turn extended to the bluff. Mr. Henry Ross on one occasion, in endeavoring to make his way homeward on a dark evening, about where Market street was, lost his way in the tangled undergrowth, and could not find the path he had followed until a friendly lantern, carried by a neighbor, made its appearance, shedding its welcome light on the surrounding gloom. Many of the older citizens vividly recollected going squirrel shooting in the woods where Sixth street now runs. Mrs. Chauncey Warren distinctly remembered the beautiful bank bordering the river with its grass in which a horse could be hidden, and flowers and large trees.

Fine Soil and Drainage.

Terre Haute soil is dry and porous, sufficiently rolling to secure good drainage, not easily worked into mud, even after long, continued rains. No city in the state has a more desirable location, both as to beauty and healthfulness, yet this healthful condition was not fully secured until

the morasses on the east and south, known as Lost Creek, had been thoroughly drained. Mr. Sparks said when he first came to Terre Haute he could swim his horse across the lower ground east of Strawberry hill on South Sixth street.

The reader's attention is directed to the Wabash river, on which Terre Haute is located on its east side. The Wabash river issues out of a small lake, in Mercer county, Ohio, and Huntington in the state of Indiana. It receives Little river just below the city of Huntington, and continues a westwardly course through the counties of Wabash, Miami and Cass. Here it turns more to the south, flowing through the counties of Carroll and Tippecanoe, and marking the boundary line between the counties of Warren and Vermillion on the one side, and Fountain and Parke on the other, and through the county of Vigo, some miles below Terre Haute, from which place it forms the boundary line between the states of Indiana and Illinois to its confluence with the Ohio. Wabash is an Indian name and means white as it did in all "the different Indian spelling" and pronunciation. We clearly trace the Waw-bis-kaw, of the Ojibeways; the Wabises (pronounced Wa-bis-sa) of the modern Olgonquin; Waubish of the Menominees, and Wabl of the ancient Algonquins.

In the beginning of the eighteenth century, in pioneer days, the whole region of the lakes and the Mississippi valley were still a wilderness of forest and prairie, with only the paths of wild animals or the trails of roving Indians leading through tangled undergrowth and tall grasses. In its undeveloped form it was without roads, incapable of land carriage and could not be traveled by civilized man, even on foot, without the aid of a savage guide and a permit from its native occupants which afforded little or no security to life or property. For these reasons the lakes and rivers with their connecting portages, were the only highways and they invited exploration. They afforded ready means of opening the interior.

On searching for a favorable settlement great thought was given to finding a sufficient water supply as the settlers' lives as well as crops often depended on full or empty streams.

Terre Haute is part of the prairies or natural meadows which have ever been a wonder and their origin the theme of much curious speculation. Prominent people, by years of close observation, claimed the prairies were caused by fires, it being a common practise among the Indians and other hunters to set the woods and

prairies on fire, by means of which they were able to kill abundance of game. They took secure stations to the leeward, and the fire drove the game to them. The fire failed to pass over where copses of trees stood and the growth was too low and moist.

These openings or barrens were called "prairies" by the French and savannahs or meadows by the Eng-

lish. The Indians called the prairies mas-ke-tia, or the place of fire. In the ancient Algonquin tongue, as well as in more modern form of the Ojibway (or Chippeway, as this people are improperly designated), the word scoutay means fire; and in the Illinois and Pottowatamie, kindred dialects, it is scotte and scutay, respectively. It is also eminently characteristic that the Indians who lived and hunted exclusively upon the prairies were known among their red brethren as "Maskoutes" rendered by the French writers, Maskontines, or people of the fire or prairie country.

Prairie Fires.

The early homesteaders had a great horror of prairie fires and were always on the look-out for them, even women and children ready to plow furrows, set fire against fire or mow grass between them and open prairie. Careful as they were many died in fighting fires, which made the horizon gleam brighter and brighter until a fiery redness arose above its dark outline, while heavy, slow-moving masses of dark clouds curved above it. In another minute the blaze shot up, first in one spot, then in another, advancing until the whole horizon extending across a wide prairie was clothed with flames, that rolled and curved and dashed onward like waves of a burning ocean, lighting up the landscape with the brilliancy of noonday.

A roaring, crackling sound is heard like the rushing of a hurricane. The flame, which in general rises to the height of twenty feet, is seen rolling its waves against each other as the liquid, fiery mass moves forward, leaving behind it a blackened surface on the ground, and long trails of murky smoke floating above. A more terrific sight than the burning prairies in the early days can scarcely be conceived.

These early settlers had a court of general jurisdiction called circuit court. It was composed of a circuit judge, whose jurisdiction extended over a circuit composed of a large number of counties, and two associate judges for each county. The first circuit court in Vigo county was held at the house of Truman Blackman, near Fort Harrison, on the fourth Monday of April, 1818, before

Moses Hoggart and James Barnes, associate judges.

The first order entered of record is one appointing Nathaniel Huntington, prosecuting attorney pro tem, for Vigo county.

The next order is one admitting Nathaniel Huntington, George R. C. Sullivan, Samuel Waittelsy and Jonathan Doty as attorneys and

counselors-at-law, who were duly sworn.

The next is one impaneling a grand jury, composed of the following persons: George W. Harris, foreman; William Harris, James Chestnut, Otis Jones, Ariel Hammon, James Hall, William Winter, William Walker, Joseph Dickson, Robert Graham, Caleb Crawford, Peter Laplante, William Durham, Lewis Hodge, Macom McFadden, Daniel Pocock, James Stewart, Lambert Boncase, Francis Mullet and Robert Patterson, jurors, twenty in number, who were sworn and duly charged by the prosecuting attorney.

Six Cents Damages.

The first trial of a contested case shown by the records of the court was an action of trespass brought

by Isaac Coleman against Abraham Markle, William Markle and Amos Rice, in which damages were claimed amounting to \$2,000. The jurors impaneled to try the case were Ellsha Bently, Lewis Northup, Henry Redford, Fisher R. Bennett, James Willson, Joel Dickerson, Salem Pocock, Fregift Northup, William Walker, Solomon Lusk, Holman Sisson and John Goodwin, who, having been duly elected, tried and sworn, returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, assessing his damages at six cents, for which amount judgment was given, with costs, "and the defendant in mercy, etc."

Significant of the times was a piece of paper with the words "Vigo circuit court" written on it, and attached by a wafer and considered the seal of court.

The first term of the circuit court before a full bench was held at the house of Henry Redford, in Terre Haute, July 24, 1818. Hon. Thomas H. Blake, president judge of the First judicial circuit, presiding. His com-

mission, signed by Johnathan Jennings, first governor of the state, bears date May 14, 1818.

General (a name, not a military title) Washington Johnston, William Prince, Lewis B. Lawrence and Charles Davy were admitted to practice as attorney-at-law. Major Davy, as he was called, was for a long time recognized by all as the leading lawyer of the state. For several years later in life he was one of the judges of the supreme court.

Another order of historic interest entered of record, states that Truman Blackman, sheriff of the county, filed a formal protest against the county of Vigo for failing to provide a good and sufficient jail. Imprisonment for debt was in common use at that time.

3 A suit for trespass was brought by Lambert & Dickson against Horace Luddington. Gooding Holloway was sheriff at that time.

3 The first will found on record was made by William Winter. It bears date Sept. 18, 1818; is witnessed by James Jones, Martin Patrick and Moses Hoggarth.

36 Rocks were used for corner stones on which log cabins were built up with beech logs, scalped a little on two sides and notched down at the corners. Round poles made the joists

41 and rafters, and clapboards, split boards about four feet long, for the roof and ceiling. The boards on the roof were held in place by poles, and the boards were laid loose on the joists. The cracks were "dobbed" with clay which, after drying, would

43 crack and sometimes pieces would be knocked out, and here we see the origin of the phrase "knocking the dobbin" out of anyone. The floors were made of puncheons, split slabs with the edges trimmed to fit together. The chimney was made of

44 split sticks covered with clay, and the hearth and back wall of clay. The stairway was a ladder. The doors were made of split boards with wooden hinges and latch, having a string to it, and passed to the outside and by pulling the string inside, your door was fastened from the outside. Here we see the origin of the expression of hospitality by saying "the latch string will be out."

A few holes were bored and wooden pegs driven in for wardrobe hooks.

More First Settlers.

V Some more of the first settlers in Terre Haute and in the vicinity of Fort Harrison, were Isaac Graham, Joseph Liston, Isaac Feverbaugh, John Rector, Thomas Pucket and Peter Allen. These all settled here

previous to 1818. Curtis Gilbert was the first county clerk and recorder. Peter Allen had been a general in the war of 1812. Isaac Lambert

I built a log cabin on what is now known as the Rogers place. John

II Dickson built about five miles further south. Joseph Liston plowed

I the first furrow and raised the first crop (75 acres of corn) near Fort Harrison in 1811. Thomas Pucket was noted as a great driver of stock, and once drove a bear with a hoop-pole all the way from El river to Fort Harrison prairie where he shot him, after having completely worn him out.

The following partial list of old settlers in Terre Haute prior to 1823 and George Hussey, John F. Cruft, Col. Thomas H. Blake, James Hanna, Charles Thompson, Josephus and Stephen Collett, Macomb McFadden, James Farrington, Ebenezer Pad-dock, Lucius H. Scott, Joseph Miller Russell, James and Henry Ross, John W. Osborne, John Campbell, Solomon Wright, Demas Deming, Some who came a little later but during first decade are the Messrs Early, James B. McCall, John Scott, Israel Harris, James Riddle and Drs. Shuler, Clark, Ball and Patrick.

Morris Littlejohn, of Pierson town-ship, was the grandfather of G. W. Carrico, of Terre Haute, and he reached the age of 103 years.

William Earle, first male child born in the county, was born in Terre Haute, September 22, 1818, at which

time there were about fifty build-ings in Terre Haute. Captain Wil-liam Earle was born in a story and half house, half hewed logs and half frame, corner Water and Poplar streets.

The first female white child born in Terre Haute was Mary McFadden and she married Napoleon B. Markle, who was born at Otter creek mills June 1, 1819. His father Abraham Markle built the first mills in the county on Otter creek. In a steel safe at Markle mill are two books of records of accounts of the business of the mills. The first account was December 4, 1818. The mill building was of frame, built by Abraham Markle, who departed life March 26, 1826, aged fifty-five years, five months, he dying ten years after the settlement of Terre Haute and only a few years after the famous battle of Tippecanoe in which Harrison quelled the Indians and made Indiana comparatively safe for settlers so far as savages were concerned.

The old mills are situated on a high bank overlooking the broad, rather shallow stream known as Otter creek. A long dam extends across the creek and holds the water back in a huge basin or "head" some 200 feet across.

The creek when swollen with the freshet of melted snow and ice and first warm rains of spring churns itself into a white froth as the boiling, roaring current dashes over the wall to the quiet pool some ten feet below—a beautiful sight, a worthy tribute to the builders. When I saw it in these later years (in 1864) I could recall the wooden structure which had been changed this year into a sturdier wall of concrete construction, partly new building, which I traced to its junction with the older portion of the mill-building proper; a point adjacent to the tunnel that

PIONEER MAKESHIFTS.

marked the "spilling" or mill race.

This was made of huge square stones, and stood strong and sturdy, although it was covered with the moss and algae of many years.

August R. Markle, still living in the year of 1930 in Terre Haute is a great grandson of Major Abraham Markle, original builder of Markle mills. Major Abraham Markle was a member of the Canadian parlia-

ment before he emigrated to the United States to fight for it in the war of 1812.

First School House.

The first school house was built on the northeast corner of the southwest quarter of section L, township 12, range 9, in 1819. C. B. Canfield was the teacher.

These school houses were pitifully bare, usually equipped with one splint bottomed chair for the teacher, a rude bench for the children to sit upon. A broom, water bucket and tin cup or gourd completed the equipment, while one of the benches was used for a writing table. Crude as these primitive school cabins were, unpolished as their influence might have been, they formed a substantial, permanent basis for what has come to be a model rural school system, one of the best, if not the most superior in the central west.

The children of those days were fortunate indeed to attend these schools for a few months in the year, generally in winter, when they could best be spared.

Few men had shoes and the women, girls and boys went bare foot and the feet of the children became so calloused and hardened that they could stand cold and numbness unbearable to the boy athlete of today. They would run to school, stopping occasionally to place their feet on an almost burning board or much heated flat rock they carried.

The teacher made the rounds, boarding with first one family, then with another and often had to take their teachers' pay in agricultural products.

Dr. Charles B. Modesitt was the first doctor in 1815. Dr. William C. Clarke and Dr. Isaac Aspinwall about the same time, Dr. Shuler, eminent physician and surgeon, came

soon after. Dr. Ball came in 1822, studied under Dr. Shuler and practised till his death in 1873.

Mail.

Postage rates were according to distance, letters limited to half an ounce, and to but one or two sheets of paper. Long distance rate 25 cents and you could prepay or not, as you preferred.

Penmanship.

Goose quill pens used, three cents a dozen. Balled maple bark and a small lump of copperas made a jet black ink.

Inkstands were made of two or three pieces of cork fastened together with wooden pegs, a glass receptacle inside.

Temporary Expedient for Grist Mill.

Two feet of beech log set on end, live coals of fire placed in center of top, and fire kept burning till a round cavity was burned out, watching to see it was not burning too near the edges, then charred part was dug out. For pestle or "hominy beater" they split a stick, put flat part of an iron wedge in opening and lashed it tightly together.

Home Made Clothing.

Wool from sheep's back was washed, picked, carded, spun, colored and woven up into cloth. Flax was also used.

Buttons of pewter were cast in moulds, having a little wooden peg sticking in a certain place to make the eye. If they did not want to melt their pewter plate they used lead instead. Some buttons were made of ground shells, cut round and covered with cloth.

Women knit stockings and socks. They made their straw hats and took their winter lamb's wool to a man who made them up into winter hats, on the shares. For shoes tanned hides were made up on shares also.

Flax was made into tow linen for pants and shirts and some spun into twine. Flax was rotted, then kiln dried, then scutched to knock the "shoves" out, next pulled through the hackel which separated it into long and short fiber. The skin that wore the clothing needed pity.

Fire.

Before matches came into use fire was kept going by covering with ashes, but if it failed to keep they would borrow fire or use flint and steel. Some kept a log heap or stump burning.

¹ The Bureau of the Census has collected no data on capital invested in manufacturing industries since the census for 1919.

Machinery.

Instead of bar-shear plows they used the jumping shovel. For reapers, mowing machines and self-binders, they used the sickle, cradle and scythe. For threshing machines, they spread the wheat out on the barn floor, or a smooth level place on the ground, and had horses to go round over it till the grain was stramped out or they beat the grain out with a "flail." The grain was then run through a fan mill to separate the chaff, and, having no fan mill, would flop a sheet up and down to blow the chaff away.

Brooms.

Brooms were made by stripping the tough splints from the end up a piece on the body of a hickory bush of proper size and length, then from higher up the splints were pulled down over the lower ones and tied and the balance of the stick was shaved down to proper size for the handle.

Light.

Moulded tallow candles, the wicks of which would have to be snuffed off occasionally or they would give but little light, and candle snuffers were staple articles. Some would dip the wick repeatedly into melted tallow till they had an irregular and unsightly candle called *schlichte* or tallow dips. Not having tallow, an iron lamp or a saucer holding grease had a twisted rag in it for a wick.

Lanterns.

First lanterns were of tin, perforated with small holes, door on one side and a small tin tube inside for candle. Next the four sides were of glass, held together at corners by strips of tin. Then came lard oil and glass flue and lastly the kerosene article now in use.

Cooking Utensils.

Women cooked by fire place, the four main cooking utensils being of cast iron; a teakettle, skillet with lid, bake oven with lid and a stew kettle. Later on the frying pan with long handle was used and still later swinging iron cranes were used over the fire place with different length shooks to suspend kettles and pots on.

Useful Little Things.

Combs were made of cow horns. Gourds fashioned into dippers and drinking cups.

Cooperage iron bound buckets were used. worthy studies have been made of it.

For pumps they had the "well sweep", with windlass, with a crank to turn rope to lower or raise bucket.

Clocks.

A "noon-mark" was cut in the floor at the south door to indicate dinner time and if sun was not shining they'd guess the time.

Rope Making.

Before they had flax raised they made ropes of the outer bark or fiber of nettles, some one having a rope twisting machine which served for the whole neighborhood and on which later they made their ropes of flax or tow. There was some art in the process, and the uninitiated had to be shown. The rope maker was a "twister," and when a twister a twisting, would twist him a twist, for by twisting of his twine, he three twines doth entwist, but if one of the twines of the twist doth untwist, the twine that untwisteth, untwisteth the twist.

Sugar Making.

They made their maple sugar and molasses and when out of maple molasses would boil pumpkin juice to a molasses. Would invite neighboring camp people to come and eat wax and children would make wooden spoons for the wax, the eating of which gave one an appetite for something salty.

Coffee.

Those who had no coffee mills would put coffee in a rag and pound on a flat-iron and if out of coffee would brown corn and crusts on live coals, or as a substitute brown wheat, if their health.

Hospitality.

If the pioneers had microbes they did not know it. They had no tuberculosis, it was only consumption; had no hosiery, only stockings and socks; no churches, only meeting houses; no restaurants, only eating house, and no violins, only fiddles. For cathartics they boiled white walnut bark and pills.

Tinkers, clock repairers and peddlers were awaited in those days for the news they brought of other settlers, the relief they gave in their business capacity and messages they were able to send by these itinerant visitors.

Tomorrow—"Early Trails and Traces."

but up to the present no trust-

Long before the white or red man had his home in Indiana, the wild buffaloes in great herds, on their way from the prairies of Illinois to the salt licks and bluegrass regions of Kentucky, all unconsciously began the process of making roads for us through the southwestern parts of the state. The road they made was the "buffalo trace." Thousands of buffaloes crossed and re-crossed the Wabash river in a year and the buffalo took his bath in marshy places, plunging his horns, then his head into the wet earth and in half an hour excavating a hole 12 feet across, into which the water at once filled, then hundreds in turn, would then plunge into the mud to cool themselves, thus making a trace from the mouth of the White river to the falls of the Ohio and later became the road over which the early settlers traveled into the state. This trace is the connecting link between the Indian trails and the first roads or traces made by the white man and so the presence of the buffalo on the state seal of Indiana be-

longs there by rights of history and of service.

After the "buffalo trace" had long been old the Indians made their trails by marching single file, each stepping exactly in the footsteps of the one just before him. In time these paths were worn down till knee deep and the white men knew them as Indian trails.

As in early days the only way for pioneers to get to or away from Terre Haute was by way of the river. Men set to work on building a national road, which was completed as far as Terre Haute in 1823.

This great highway projected from Maryland to Missouri, by the national government.

In 1849 the Wabash and Erie canal was opened and the first boat reached the town. It was an epoch in the history of Terre Haute.

But the canal was doomed almost before it was done, for in 1852 the railroad from Terre Haute to Indianapolis was opened and the frontier town of a few years before was thenceforth to be linked by iron bands to all the continent.

(Tomorrow—Early Government.)

EARLY INDUSTRIES.

By Lillian Brooks.

It is noticeable in the history of every village, that when there was a gradual growth, the blacksmith shop came first. So it was with Terre Haute. As far back as 1818 we find there were blacksmith shops with skilled workers in iron; making with their own hands, horse shoes, plow shares, bolts, bands, chains, rings and hooks; other words all the iron needed in a finished wagon, besides many useful articles in iron and steel were manufactured by these ingenious smiths.

In the Terre Haute Register of July 12, 1823, we notice this advertisement:

Blacksmithing.

"The subscriber informs his friends and the public in general that he carries on the above mentioned business in the village of Terre Haute, where persons wishing work done in his line can be accommodated on the shortest notice and most accommodating terms. Plough shares and log chains will be made in a workmanlike manner for eight cents per pound if the iron is furnished or twenty-five cents, he furnishing the iron. The subscriber also attends to the ferry owned by Dr. Modisett."

"EZEKIEL BENJAMINE."

The wagon maker, as well as the blacksmith, was literally a manufacturer. The wheels and gearing throughout, he fashioned with his own hands, out of raw material. It was a trade to which candidates had to serve a regular apprenticeship. Besides having a natural tact in that direction.

Carpenters in the early days were also manufacturers, not only building a house, but making all the doors, sash, blinds and mantels with their own hands.

The Ross brothers, of whom there were six, made the first bricks in the village, coming here in 1824, they continued in business some twenty odd years.

Markle's Mill.

Markle's mill, built in 1817, while not in Terre Haute, might be included in our pioneer industries. Before its coming, corn and wheat were pounded in mortars at home or taken to a distant mill to be ground.

Because of being located on the "Banks of the Wabash," Terre Haute became a shipping center, both for goods coming into the locality and for products going out, the Wabash at that time and for many years thereafter being the highway of much commerce. And, as an advertisement reads, Terre Haute in that early day had an outlet to market on "Floating boats that needed neither wheel nor paddle to protect them."

Add to this, corn would grow on our prairies for the planting, and hogs would fatten in the fields of corn with little or no care, so that soon our river front was lined with slaughter and packing houses, and we begin to realize the cause of Terre Haute's early prosperity.

The first pork-packing plant was established by Benjamin Gilman in 1824 and the industry grew until at one time 2,000 men and boys were employed at these plants and Terre Haute ranked second in this industry—Cincinnati ranking first.

Mr. Condit, in his "History of Early Terre Haute," says that: "The prosperity of the village and for many years after it grew to be a city was phenomenal and was largely due to the pork trade and that for a time our city was in danger of losing our beautiful and appropriate name, "Prairie City"; and ever afterwards to be ridiculed under the name of Hogopolis."

At this time, the city abounded in tanneries, at which hides were tanned and dressed. These in turn gave rise to shoemaking shops, in which skillful craftsmen could not only make coarse stogy boots, but the latest style in boots and shoes, and the most delicate slippers as well.

In the early days nearly all shipping was done in barrels, which were made mostly of young hickory and oak, with wooden hoops made from hickory. With this industry of making barrels, the business of collecting hoop poles was an industry of itself and required the labor of a great many men and boys to take care of it.

Another early industry in Terre Haute was a candle factory, but the discovery of coal oil and the invention of the coal oil lamp eliminated this industry.

In the Register of Terre Haute Oct. 1824, is found an advertisement of a Windsor chair factory run by Richard Jaques.

Iron and nail works were incorporated in 1867 and for a time did a large amount of business, but the invention of the wire nail put this industry out of existence. They at one time employed 300 men and produced 180,000 kegs a year.

The Vigo Iron company, incorporated in 1869, manufactured pig-iron and Bessemer steel from Missouri ore, as well as all grades of mill iron. The Wabash Iron company, incorporated in 1873, was another industry employing some 2000 men. The Terre Haute Car & Manufacturing company was incorporated in 1875, and the Phoenix Foundry & Machine company, organized in 1885, was another iron industry that has vanished.

ROADSIDE TAVERNS.

By Beulah Eaton.

Along the larger roads, certain houses with accommodations for travelers came to be known as taverns. The law compelled the tavern keeper to have at least one extra bed and an extra horse stall.

To throw some light on the expense of traveling at this early date, it may be told here, that in licensing taverns, the county commissioners fixed the rates for a single meal at twenty-five cents. No menu was required by law, so the price was the same whether the traveler ate roast wild turkey or bean soup.

It is possible that there were ways in those days of dodging the law just as there are now, and that the traveler who tipped the tavern keeper's wife or daughter found different food before him from that which was served to a man who paid only his twenty-five cents.

A night's lodging was 12½ cents, a half pint of whisky was 12½ cents, rum 37½ cents, gin 18½ cents, board and lodging for a week \$2.50 and a night's lodging and hay for a horse 25 cents. Oats and corn were extra.

All classes of travelers ate together. The traveler was welcomed into the house and given a seat before the roaring fire; a boy removed his muddy boots and leggings, giving the guest a light pair of slippers in return. Dry clothing was furnished, after which there were a steaming supper and a warm feather bed. Next morning his boots, dry and greased, his leggings and coat, all dry and warm, were brought to him and after breakfast, he was ready to go on his way.

The tavern keepers seem to have been gay fellows, much given to drinking, gambling and fighting. The most interesting of these was Nathaniel Huntington; every few months he was sued for assault and battery and in between fights he was before the court for gambling or allowing travelers in his tavern to gamble.

First Tavern.

The first tavern in Terre Haute was built of logs, in June, 1817, by Henry Redford, at the corner of First and Main streets. It was two stories high, four rooms below and two above. A large reception was held at this tavern on the Fourth of July, 1817. Major Chunn, with his officers, Lieutenants Sturgis and

Floyd, Drs. Clark and McCullough and a number of gentlemen and ladies, residing at Fort Harrison, attended the reception and the military band from the fort played. The declaration was read, speeches made, toasts drunk, good dinner eaten and a ball at night, prolonged until daylight.

This house was afterward kept by Robert Harrison and still later by Captain Wasson. About 1823, this tavern was a part of the Eagle and Lion hotel. It had a swinging sign, on two posts; the patriotic emblem of the American eagle was perched on the back of the British lion, whose eyes were in danger from the bird's bill. The first Masonic lodge, No. 19, was organized here and also the first day service of the Circuit Court was held here.

It is claimed by some that Samuel McQuilkin built the second tavern

on the northeast corner of Third and Main streets. It was a large two-story frame building with a big sign post on which was painted a war horse rearing as if impatient to get into the battle. This house was called the "Light Horse Tavern."

On the northwest corner of Second and Main was Francis Cunningham's tavern. He received his tavern keeper's license in 1819. This same year George Kilpatrick was licensed to keep a tavern also.

(Continued Tomorrow.)

1914

1919 1921 1923 1925

m. When it is recalled that the United States during this same year annum, the record of industrial

growth of manufacture have the index of physical production. index appears to be reasonably as previously indicated, attention ss, to certain indirect evidences—

ROADSIDE TAVERNS.

By Beulah Eatin.

To show the growth of the village and of ideas as well, the name tavern, sooner or later, was changed to that of hotel or house. Hence there was the well known Dole House, kept by William Dole; Stewart House, kept by Matthew Stewart, which was later called the Terre Haute hotel, at Second and Main. The Early House occupied the site of the first tavern at Main and Water streets; it was a rude log tavern and was for many years the chief hostelry of Terre Haute.

Besides these were the National hotel, kept by William McFadden, and the Wabash hotel. All these had their creaking sign boards, hospitable stables and roomy wagon yards. Last but not least, each had a little belfry on the top of the house, with its high-toned bell, which called the willing boarders three times a day to their meals. The ringing of the bell must have been an important function, at least at the Burton hotel, kept by Johnny Burton, an Englishman, on the northeast corner of Cherry and Fifth streets. Burton must have been the most popular landlord of his time, since he has been sung about by the darky minstrel singers of the day.

"I comes to Terre Haute
And puts up at Burton's hotel.
I blacks the gemmen's boots
And rings de dinnah bell."

The Prairie House.

In 1838 Mr. Chauncey Rose built the Prairie House where the Terre Haute House now stands at Seventh and Wabash avenue. Some said it was built too far from the center of the town, out on the prairie, and the boarders would not walk so far for their meals. Mr. Barnum, the first manager, made a splendid start, and kept such a superior house, and still failed to make any money, that when he left Mr. Rose concluded to close his hotel, and did so on May 1, 1841. Everything was stored and remained that way until May 1, 1849, when the sound of improvements was heard in the land, and as our village was the natural center so far as river, canal, and the proposed National road were concerned, a change came.

The building of the National road brought eastern men of capital and brains, and so did the canal enterprise, and though enterprises, in a manner failed, yet they gave a start to Terre Haute and also the Prairie House, as it was the stopping place of the leading men in these public enterprises.

T. G. Buntin managed the tavern at this time. Five dollars a week was charged for each grown person for board and lodging, and \$2.50 was charged for a horse. The Prairie House was a four-story building with a flat straight front. What sort of accommodations might be obtained here in 1851 is described in Mr. Beste's book, "The Wabash."

"Mr. Buntin, our fat landlord, dressed in the height of fashion and with carving knife and fork in hand, politely guided us to our places, and then took his place at the side-table, which groaned under a profusion of well-cooked foods. One respectable looking negro waiter was in the room, and ten or twelve white lads from twelve to fifteen years, dressed in white jackets, but without shoes or stockings, tumbled over one another to be the first to wait on us. This waiter would call out: 'What will you take—roast mutton, boiled beef, roast lamb, veal pie, chicken pie, roast fowls or pigeons?' and then bring in something as different as possible from that which I asked for."

Every other day when they took inventory of the hotel, a dirty waiter boy would knock on the door and exclaim: "Got any spoons?" If the amount was not easily found, he would repeat and repeat the same question until they were found."

This house has since been rebuilt and refitted in the most thorough manner, and the name changed to the Terre Haute House. It is first class in all its appointments and ranks among the first in the middle-west.

The other hotel of the town at this time was called Brown's house. It was considered to be more noisy and more frequented than the Prairie House.

One hotel is still standing in the same condition as in 1850. This is the one on the east side of South Third street, between Walnut and Ohio streets, then known as the city hotel and later as Buntin's hotel; in the fifties it was perhaps the most important hotel in town, being the starting point of the stage coaches.

Other hotels which might be mentioned here, but about which very little is known are: Clark House, managed by James S. Clark, on the corner of First and Ohio; Cincinnati house, managed by A. Kaufman at Fourth and Main streets.

National road house, at Tenth and One-half and Main, was kept by a man named Munson and later by

Charles Seemann. In the forties it was a large and fashionable boarding house, but was very far out from town.

Pioneer Hostelrys.

Old Eagle hotel, Third and Mulberry. A. B. Wood was the proprietor; Old Mansion house at Fourth and Cherry; Indian Queen at Third and Mulberry; Old Pig and Whistle at Ninth and Main. Clark house at First and Ohio; Jacob Butz & Son, proprietors; Crapo house at First and Poplar, Silas Crapo, proprietor; Exchange hotel, southeast corner of Tenth and Chestnut, D. Bronson, proprietor; Farmer's hotel, northeast corner Ninth and Mulberry, D. W. Rankin, proprietor; Henderson house, southeast corner of Fourth and Walnut; Prairie hotel, southeast corner Eleventh and Eagle; Stables Charles hotel, southeast corner Third and Ohio; St. Clair house, northeast corner Second and Main; Bronson house, Tenth and Spruce streets.

When the National road was built the "Half-way House" at Mt. Meridian became the inn. It was built by William Heaven in 1826. It is situated halfway between Terre Haute and Indianapolis; St. Louis, Mo., and Columbus, O.; Kansas City, Mo., and Pittsburgh, Pa. During stage coach days the huge barn accommodated four coaches. The east first floor room is the original house. Abraham Lincoln stopped here when traveling through Indiana. Henry Ward Beecher, while living in Indianapolis, visited this house in 1843.

In 1832 the McKinley tavern was built in Brazil. It entertained such famous guests as Abraham Lincoln, Martin Van Buren, Henry Clay and James Buchanan. The bricks of which the house was built were made from clay on the land and the timber also was cut on the land. Other taverns along the National road were: Kennedy tavern, two miles west of Brazil; Cottage Hill inn at Brazil, managed by Nelson Markle; the Haunted tavern at Manhattan; Haney and Cooper houses, and on the Main street of Putnamville stood the inn, which is still standing today.

There are few traces even to be found at the present time of these quaint old hostelrys. There are very few people who can remember the days in which they flourished. The coming of the railroads has taken away the need for their existence, as it has taken away the kindly hospitality to strangers and wayfarers.

The days of the old taverns live now only in the tales that are told. With their passing has gone one of the most characteristic phases of pioneer life.

(Tomorrow—Early Industries.)

recognition to important changes in industrial structure since the beginning of the century, however, the old grouping has been followed in making comparisons of merit of the new grouping is a change to the new forms, even involve a vast amount of detailed study of the nature of the presentation. This study was originally made to the scheme observed by careful examination. Their general headings and subheadings.

1923 Classification

FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS:

Animal products.

Vegetable and mineral products.

TEXTILES AND THEIR PRODUCTS:

Textile-mill products.

Wearing apparel made from purchased fabrics.

Other articles made from purchased fabrics.

IRON AND STEEL AND THEIR PRODUCTS:

Crude iron and steel and rolled products.

Other iron and steel products.

LUMBER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS.

LEATHER AND ITS MANUFACTURES.

RUBBER PRODUCTS.

PAPER AND PRINTING:

Paper and wood pulp.

Manufactures of paper.

Printing and publishing and allied industries.

Other allied industries relating to printing and publishing.

CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS.

By Dossie Smith.

Before the coming of the white man Indians roamed over the Wabash valley. Their writings were confined to pictures made, for the most part, on the inside of skins of animals. Their hatchets, arrow-heads, pipes and mortars, being of stone, are almost the only relics they have left behind.

In this immediate region there are traditions of bloody battles fought on the Wabash, between the Illini or Illinois and the Iroquois. The vicinity of Terre Haute furnished an ideal hunting ground with its many wild animals.

It is a little difficult to understand the history of the Indian tribes on account of their various divisions into different bands under separate names.

General Harrison, 1804, commissioner for Indian affairs, reported their condition in the following terms: "So destructive has been the progress of intemperance among them, that whole villages have been swept away. A miserable remnant is all that remains to mark the names and situation of numerous and warlike tribes."

An Indian orator, Olliwashaca, agitated the Indians and caused widespread discontent among them.

About 1770, a woman of the southern tribes, domesticated with the Shawnees, became mother to three children at a single birth, who received the names of Tecumseh, Elskwatawa and Kukshaka—the last being unknown to fame. The father was a Shawnee warrior.

By the time Tecumseh had attained the age of manhood, he had become noted as a bold and sagacious warrior. Chief Tecumseh and his brother belonged to the Shawnee tribes, whose united appeals had aroused all the tribes of the northwest territory into the formation of a grand conspiracy against the whites.

Tecumseh Aroused.

In 1807 the new movement among the western Indians called for attention on the part of the United States and General Harrison dispatched a message of warning to the leading men of the Shawnee tribe.

In 1809, Gen. Harrison made a treaty with the Delaware, Miami and Pottawatamie tribes, in which they had ceded to the whites a large tract of land on the Wabash in the vicinity where Terre Haute now stands. This aroused Tecumseh, who refused to acknowledge or

abide by its conditions: he threatened with death the chief, who had signed the treaty and announced his determination to prevent the lands from being surveyed or settled.

In the fall of 1811, Gen. Harrison advanced up the river with a strong force of men and erected Fort Harrison, on the site where the Fort Harrison Country club now stands, for the purpose of subduing Tecumseh. The spot selected possessed many natural advantages as means of defense. Little did Harrison think that almost under its walls would spring up the prosperous city of Terre Haute. William Naylor was in Harrison's army and helped build the fort. In 1811 he stood on the spot where Terre Haute now stands and saw no sign of habitation except the smoke of the Indian wigwams in the distance.

Mrs. Joseph East was an occupant of the fort and she was fond of relating her experiences with the Indians. They were free to enter her house and take whatever they could lay their hands on. On one occasion an Indian stopped her vehicle and wanted to "swap horses;" she consented but as soon as he left to bring his horse, she whipped her horse into a run and got to the village in safety.

On the 28th of October, 1811, the fort was completed; the enclosure was 150 feet square, a stockade of a heavy timber.

By request of the officers, the fort was named Fort Harrison, after the general. In 1812 Captain Zachary Taylor was placed in command of the fort. On Sept. 3rd, two young men, who were making hay a short distance from the fort, were shot by the Indians. The occupants of the fort heard the shots and when the men did not return by eight o'clock, a corporal with a few men went in search of them. They found their bodies scalped and mutilated.

The fall of 1812 was marked by a general sickness throughout the Wabash valley; the garrison suffered severely by it. It was supposed that the prophet, Tecumseh's brother, had learned of the condition of the garrison and by the aid of the British, planned to capture the fort.

On Sept. 4th, Lenar, an old Indian chief, with forty men, came to the fort bearing a white flag, and a Shawnee Indian who spoke good English, and called out that Lenar wished to speak with Capt. Taylor in friendship, and that they would call the next morning to get provisions. This was to allay all suspicion, but they did not deceive Taylor.

DO NOT CIRCULATE

The captain gave out warnings that an attack by the Indians might be expected at any time. That evening every man who was able to be out of bed was placed on duty with sixteen rounds of cartridges. Taylor was on his feet every moment during the night but was compelled to take to his bed at an early hour as he was suffering with this general sickness.

Block House Afire.

On the evening of the fourth the sentinels began firing. The Indians set fire to the block house, which threatened the whole structure. The yells of the Indians, cries of the women and children in the fort, and the raging fire made the stoutest heart quail, but the commander was equal to the occasion. The fire was put out and a strong breastwork took the place of the burned gap. The Indians kept up firing all through the night and sneaked away at daybreak, driving some seventy head of cattle.

Taylor reported two killed and one wounded, out of his fifteen men able to be on duty. The Indian force was estimated at several hundred. Taylor immediately sent messengers, down the Wabash to Governor Harrison, for aid, which was sent; the aid sent being mainly chosen from Kentucky.

The period of Indian hostilities closed in 1818, the Indians gathered together and speedily sued for peace.

William Henry Harrison was governor of Indiana territory from 1800 to 1812, when he resigned to take part in the war with England, then just beginning.

The Indian tribes that occupied the region of the state of Indiana went by various names, but they were all related—that is they all belonged to what is called the Algonquian family, there being a similarity in their languages. The tribal names were: Potawatomis, Miamis, Delawares, Shawnees, Weas, Kickapoos, Mascoutens, Piankeshaws and Wyandottes. Some of these were more closely related than others. The Weas and Piankeshaws, for example, were branches of the Miamis.

The Shawnees, as has already been shown, were the leading tribe in the vicinity of Terre Haute in earlier days. This was due to Tecumseh, the strong leader, and his brother, members of the Shawnee tribe.

One day a number of Shawnees waged Tecumseh that each of them would kill as many deer in three days of hunting as he himself could. "I accept your challenge," said the great chief, "and I will re-

turn here within the period with as many deer as any of you." So making the proper preparations that evening, he departed next morning at daybreak into the forest.

Three days elapsed before any of the huntsmen came back but at dusk of the third day since their departure all returned with their shoulders burdened with the game which had fallen by their skill. "Ugh! ugh!" said one, "I have killed 12, I have made good my boast." "And I 13" cried another. But as he spoke, Tecumseh came into the light of the fire, staggering beneath a load of peltries. "Here are 30 deerskins," said he, depositing his bundle before the other hunters.

The Indian men bought their wives, paying for them with a pony, game or pelts. Sometimes as many as 60 persons would compose one family. They slept upon the bare ground or on the skins of animals and their clothing was made of skins, also. In cold weather they never bathed and they changed their clothing only when it wore out and fell off. In warm weather all took to the water daily, like ducks, but when they came out would smear themselves with horrid grease mixed often with certain kinds of clays.

The food of the Indians consisted of all varieties of game; they ate nearly everything except the rattlesnake. They called this reptile "grand father" and believed that he had the soul of their dead ancestors, and they held it sacred. In a rude way they cultivated corn, melons and squashes.

A road much used by the Indians was the one that left Water and Poplar streets, led down the hill to the bottom land and south along the river bank to the "Island Ford." Another road left the north part of town along the bank of the river to the "Indian ripple" two miles above town.

Wea Village.

Wea village claims our special attention as an Indian village from the fact that it was located where part of our own city now stands. It stood on the high bank of the river, on the spot now occupied by the Terre Haute water works. The locality is the same as that of old Indian Orchard of our village days, sometimes known as Orchard Town. The old Indian name of this Wea village was Quiateno, pronounced Weau-te-no, and is said to have meant Rising Sun.

All that now remains of this once beautiful place, old Indian Orchard, is the enclosure just south of the Vandalla railroad track, on the river bank, the present site of the Amer-

ican Can company. A few grave stones still remain; these stones are of red and gray sandstone. There are some locust trees, which bear marks of considerable age, while some trees of younger growth are springing up on the slope toward the river. But three or four graves remain; most of the bodies originally buried there have been removed to the city cemetery. The Vandalia railroad is cut through the hill or mound, and the old canal bed is on the west side. It was for many years the burying ground of the early settlers, in fact until the opening of the city cemetery for use about 1839. Apple trees once grew on this round.

Two families came to Terre Haute locality and built cabins near Walnut springs, some three miles from the fort. In the absence of the men, who had gone to procure corn for seed and food, two Indians, in war costume, entered the cabin. The landmother offered them food and urging themselves they quietly departed, leaving the woman in hourly fear of their return. A few days after, these same families learned that a band of Indians were on a marauding expedition, and heeding the warnings, they gathered up their effects and fled to the fort. It is recorded that Captain Taylor saved these families, on another occasion from the tomahawk and scalping knife, but no particulars or dates are given.

By Minnie McKee.

When General Harrison and his small army of pioneer soldiers came up from Vincennes on the east side of the Wabash river in 1811, they found a Wea Indian village on the site where Terre Haute now is. Not wanting to engage in warfare with these Indians they moved farther north, selected a site, which they called the Highlands because they could see far up and down the river and here built Fort Harrison.

The Indians of Vigo county for the most part were peaceful. It will be remembered that it was the Prophet, determined to avenge his defeat at Tippecanoe, who led the Indians in the battle of Fort Harrison in 1812.

Historians believe that several tribes of Indians lived in Vigo county, each giving way to others in time. Relics, dug from near the city and from the graves in the old Indian cemetery, prove this. For the markings on the utensils are those by different tribes.

First information of the Indians of the Wabash are obtained from accounts of the journeyings of Joliet, Marquette and Father Hennepin,

who went by lakes and streams from the Great Lakes to Arkansas converting the Indians as they went.

They like later settlers found the "red men" living in small villages on the front of streams. Their homes were rude wigwams of the simplest designs. The squaws built these homes of skins, bark and when the village was in a prairie district they used a matting woven of grass. All materials, which were stretched on poles, were fastened neatly together so that they would turn the rain.

Indian Handiwork.

While the squaws, as the Indians termed their wives, made the wigwams, clothed the children in skin, cared for them, cleaned the game her husband killed and planted and cultivated little patches of maize or Indian corn, the braves hunted, fished and battled.

The Indian was clever with his hands whenever he chose to work. He made the lightest of canoes and most intricate snow shoes for his winter hunting and journeying. The canoes were made of birch bark, elm bark and sometimes of heavy wood. For the last named they would take whole trunks of trees, cutting off the desired length for the canoe and burning out the centers. After this was done they would fashion and polish them with stone.

A pirogue was made by fastening two or more canoes together abreast by poles reaching across the top. The braves often made a pirogue when they went on hunting or battling expeditions. These were most useful at times of moving not only wigwams but the entire Indian village, or whenever the game gave out or the water was bad an entire village moved.

The elm bark canoes were too frail to use for long journeys. They were however favorites with the squaws because of their lightness. The squaw could shoulder one of these and carry it across a mile or more of land between two streams.

A peculiar kind of gum was used to cover the seams in these canoes. The Indians chewed this gum to make it soft enough to spread on the canoe and it was believed that gum chewing originated here.

The same kind of gum was used to cover the seams of birch bark canoes, which were stronger and heavier and looked more artistic in finish. Some of these last named were decorated by the Indians and were very beautiful. The frames were of strips of cedar wood which were light and flexible.

French traders copied the birch bark canoes of the Indians and used them to shoot up and down the rivers for these could be used for

the fastest of travel. They would hold heavy loads some weighing as much as 3,000 pounds.

The Indians were proud of their canoes. Some records show that great honor was paid the braves who could build swift canoes and that races very much like boat races of today were indulged in.

Cooking among the Indians was a simple matter. Most of it was done over the fire on hot stones. They heated stones red hot and dropped them in water in order to make stews. They were careless in the way they cleaned their game, plucking just a few feathers from their wild turkeys and leaving the skin and hide on their meat. They ground the Indian corn into a very coarse meal by the use of stones and mixed it with water and made a coarse cake or bread which they called "sagamite." Sometimes they roasted the corn whole on hot coals.

They ate all varieties of game, however refusing to eat the rattle-

snake. This they did because they believed it held the soul of an ancestor. Whenever they found a snake they would surround it, carefully keeping out of striking distance, smoke their pipes and pray to it to aid them on hunting expeditions and to guard their families while they were gone.

Though the Indians were cannibals they ate human flesh only at war feasts. They would torture their victims to death by the means of fire and then eat their flesh with fiendish glee. The women and children particularly delighted in this procedure.

The Indians were naturally dirty, both in their care of their bodies and their homes, which were usually crowded. As many as sixty, all members of one big family, would live in a tent. They slept on skins of animals in the winter and kept their clothes on. In the summer they slept on the bare ground or on logs.

Clothing of Skins.

They wore their clothing of skins in winter until it fell off. Then they made new ones. They did not bathe all winter long. In summer they took to the water daily like ducks. Often the tepee smelled so horribly that a white man could not sleep in it.

The Indian bought his wife or wives. Polygamy was frequent. The purchase price of a wife was usually a pony, game or pelts of whatever else of value he might have. The Indian maiden who married a buck without requiring him to purchase her was held in low standing in the tribe. When a buck tired of one wife he did not bother to divorce her, but married another.

By the terms of the marriage contract the wife was given the children when there was a separation. The buck kept the boys and usually started a quest for a new squaw to work for him and these sons.

The Indians paid the greatest respect to their dead. The graves would be carefully prepared by some members of the tribe. All would mourn, some weeping for days and others making all the noise they could, dancing and shaking gourds, in which there were pebbles and other small objects that would add to the noise.

Then would come the burial—quite an event. Not only all the possessions of the dead brave would be put in his grave, including his favorite pony and dog, killed after their owner's death, but each relative would toss in some of his property to help pay the way of the dead to the happy hunting ground as they called their Indian heaven."

The Indian loved all kinds of shining trinkets and finery. Some of the costumes of the braves and the young maidens were of the most beautiful skins, polished and trimmed in head designs. They would trade away everything except their children for beads and trinkets. In fact hundreds of acres of Hoosier land were bought by the pioneer whites from the Indians for strings of beads or mirrors and other trinkets.

They had shells for their money. Also beads. Their name for this money was wampum. They made belts of this wampum, and often all the money of the Indian was worn in a belt around his waist.

These Indians fought with bows and arrows, all kinds of clubs and tomahawks. When they made their last fight against the whites at Fort Harrison they used every kind of weapon imaginable, among them guns which they purchased from the

French. The Indians would do anything to get a gun after they found from fighting the whites how deadly these were.

If pressed into it the Indian women would fight as valiantly as the men. They would give their own lives for their homes or children. The women expected their husbands to fight. The worst thing which could happen to a girl was to marry a man who proved to be a coward.

Love of Bravery.

Such was their love for bravery that they believed the bravest would find the most happiness in the happy hunting ground. Feeling that if they killed their enemies their journey to this land would be much shorter

than if they died in times of peace the Indians went joyously to their battles.

The Indian was as cunning and shrewd as he was brave. This was shown best in the attacks made from ambush on his enemies, the whites and other Indian tribes. He was most cruel, torturing the enemies he captured even to the children in ways that were horrible.

He loved the woods and freedom. Indians would not only not stand captivity, but when restrained they became lazy and lost all the characteristics which made them picturesque.

The Indian was filled with imagination and romance. Witness the many legends of his. Everyone who has visited the Shades of Death near Terre Haute has heard the story of the naming of the high peak above Rock river, "Lover's Leap." This name, according to the story, coming because an Indian girl leaped from this spot when told her Indian lover had been killed.

Perhaps the most picturesque Indian legend that has to do with Terre Haute is that of the old Indian orchard which was just south of the Vandalla track where it strikes the river. The story concerns a captive white girl, named "Lena" and a Shawnee warrior. According to it she was stolen from her parents when very small, adopted by a warrior's family and reared among the Indians.

A brave named Nemo met the girl and courted her. When the warrior gave up this white captive she was taken to Pennsylvania there to learn that her father, mother, sister and brother were dead.

She remembered then her Indian lover and the home she had on the Wabash. One day she stole away from her white people in Pennsylvania, carrying some apples in her pocket. These she planted around the wigwam she and the young Indian built. Here they lived happily until he was killed by the Miamis and she killed herself and fell upon his body.

This may be a true story. Again it may not. But at any rate when the white people came to the site of Terre Haute in 1811 and 1812 they found here a few stunted, gnarled, and scraggy apple trees and under them some Indian graves. They gave the spot the name "The Old Indian Orchard" and it held that for many years.

The white people claimed this Indian orchard, by the way, was the

one planted by John Appleseed. The Indians along the Wabash always fought each other. There were several tribes here and history says that some of these were extinguished through battle. That was long before the coming of the white men.

Everyone knows the story of the battle of Fort Harrison when Gen. Zachary Taylor was in charge of the garrison of the fort built on the old Indian line. Everyone knows that the Prophet, bitter over victories the whites won against him in the northern part of the state, collected men from various tribes and directed the attack at the fort.

Honey Creek Massacre.

But few know that in 1813 there was a massacre of some of the white settlers living south of Honey Creek by a band of Potawatomes. The Indians missed one family named Dixon on the first night of the massacre. On the next night the band approached the Dixon family to kill the family. They found the few white people left living holding a prayer meeting. The Indians, afraid of the "Great Spirit," fled at this sight and the Dixon family remained safe.

Such was the superstition and his fear of all Gods.

The battle of Fort Harrison marked the real coming of white men and the crowding back of the sullen Indians, who did not go without making many attacks on these white.

One family attacked on one night by the Indians was the Shannon family. They killed the mother, a baby in the cradle and tomahawked two little girls, who ran to escape. The third, a wee child of seven, was left alive because she had a blue cloth tied around her head. The blue was the color of the French costumes and these Indians were afraid the child was of French origin and if she were killed the French would break with them.

But soon their French were off the high hills of the Wabash and also away from its valley and the Indians were crowded back farther and farther west by the incoming whites.

And soon they were a people known to the Hoosiers as the red men of the west. And today they are a fanciful race which once roamed the forests here—sometimes helpful, sometimes dangerous.

They left their names on the map of the Wabash valley. Many streams emptying into it bear Indian names, as do counties and even cities.

EARLY PIONEERS.

By Mary Phillips.

There were three classes of pioneers. First came the hunters and trappers, who had neither families nor homes and lived in temporary camps wherever there was plenty of game.

Next came the "squatters" who were the hunters and trappers with their families. They sought out suitable places beside springs of cool water and there built temporary cabins. If every thing remained pleasant they would buy the land and become permanent settlers, but most probably after two or three years, when game began to get scarce and wild, they gathered up their few belongings and moved out on the frontier again.

History has no permanent record of these advance guards. For this reason almost every community in Indiana has a never-ending dispute as to when it was first settled and who its first settlers were. Tradition correctly points to the hunter and squatter. Finally the records at the courthouse name the third class—the men who bought land and made homes, the permanent settlers.

The period from 1816 to 1836 has been taken as the pioneer time of Terre Haute. It was a period of preparation: everything was temporary cabins, temporary barns, if any at all, temporary fences, fields full of stumps and dead trees, temporary churches, temporary schools, temporary government, preachers, lawyers and physicians.

There was not time, until they got settled in their new homes, to go at anything systematically. The wild, free, open air life of the pioneer has its attractions for us even yet. The following is intended to give some pictures of this life: In 1817 there was not a railroad in the United States, nor a canal west of the Alleghany mountains. The telegraph had not been discovered, fire was struck by the flint and steel

the railing spark was caught in "punk," taken from the knots of the hickory tree. There was not a foot of turnpike road in the state and plank roads had never been heard of. Not a bridge in the state, all traveling done on horseback, the husband mounted in the saddle, with one to three of the youngest children in his arms, the wife with a spread cover reaching to the tail of the horse, seated behind with the balance of the children who were unable to walk in her lap.

The first settlers were intelligent and worthy pioneers, who came with wife, children and household stores down the Ohio and up the Wabash in flat-boats or by horseback and wagon across country, blazing the trail. Often the forests were so dense that roads for the travelers had to be hewed out as they went. They selected homesteads along the river wherever there was a slightly spot that could be reached by water transportation.

Desirable qualifications of a settler were muscular strength and a homely hospitality. Women were as courageous and as zealous as the men.

On arriving at the new farm, an axe was put into the boy's hand and he was set to work to aid in clearing a field for corn and to help build the cabin. The cabin of the earlier period was rough and crude, the logs often put out leaves and the cabin sometimes presented the appearance of a green bower. After the logs had been cut the settler and his friends dragged them together and put them into a clumsy box-like one-room structure. The gables were formed 7 or 8 feet. The gables were formed by shortening the logs gradually at each end of the building as the top was approached.

A roof was made by laying stout poles a suitable distance apart, generally two and a half feet from gable to gable. On these poles the clapboards were laid, which were held

REFERENCE
DO NOT CIRCULATE

in place by weight poles and wooden pegs. A hole of the proper size for a door was cut in the side and often the shutter was a bear skin. The floor of the hut was easily constructed, it was nothing more than Mother Earth. Fireplace and chimney were built on the outside at the end of the cabin. An opening of the proper width was cut through three or four logs, then a three sided crib was lined with layer upon layer of mud to make it solid and to prevent any danger of fire.

Bedstead, or rather bed frame, was made of poles held up by two outer poles, and the ends made firm by inserting the poles in auger holes that had been bored in a log which was a part of the wall of the cabin. Thongs or strings were strung across and skins were its chief coverings.

If the house of the pioneer was rough and crude, its furniture was in keeping with it. Everything was home made direct from the forest. In this crude shelter the early settler, his wife and children, lived and laid the foundation for a great estate.

After the settlers had become established, more commodious homes were built. Trees of uniform size were selected, cut into logs of the desired length, usually twelve to fifteen feet and hauled to the chosen spot. On the day appointed the available neighbors assembled for the "house raising," when fun and pleasure were mingled with the hard labor; in fact such occasions were usually regarded as holidays.

Dwellings of Logs.

Each log was saddled and notched so that it would fit down as closely as possible. The foundation logs were carefully placed in a level position and upon them the floor was laid. The dwelling was made of logs, laid up in the bark, and the roof made of clapboards. These clapboards, well laid, made better protection against the rain and snow than the common shingles. The clapboards were riven from oak blocks with the frow and shaven smooth on the upper side with a drawing-knife.

The floors were made of puncheons—large slabs of hard wood, three feet wide and three or four inches thick, with a length of five or six feet; these were split from blocks of the proper length and smoothed on the upper side with the adz. These puncheon floors did not rest on the ground, but on pieces of timber called stringers or sleepers, which were squared, leveled on the upper side and joined into the lower logs of the house a little above the surface.

The doors and windows were fitted more neatly than one would now suppose it could be done with such materials. The cracks between the logs and around the frames of the different openings were chinked, that is, filled with small pieces of wood fastened with wedges and then carefully plastered with clay until the crevices were closed.

While the cabin was being erected openings for the windows and doors were sawed in the walls. Slabs fastened to the ends of these logs by wooden pins served as frames for the openings. At a later period glass was sometimes used for the windows, but the usual material was greased paper, greased deer skin was sometimes used.

The door, made of thick rived boards of the proper length, across which heavy battens were pinned,

was hung on great wooden hinges; sometimes it was made of clapboards pinned to two or three wooden bars. A heavy wooden latch was attached to the door and this latch could be raised from the outside by the proverbial latch-string, which passed through a hole and hung on the outside. At night the string was drawn in for security, but for neighbors and friends the latch-string was always on the outside.

No people on earth were more generous, free hearted and hospitable than the early pioneers and their hospitality and good cheer had with it a flavor that cannot be copied.

The chimney and fireplace were prominent features and were of large dimensions. They were formed either by leaving a place in the wall or by cutting an opening after the walls were in position. From this opening a three-sided enclosure of small split logs was built outward. Inside this enclosure was a similar temporary one, built with a space of twelve or fifteen inches between the two sets of walls, and into this space moist clay was firmly pounded and left to dry. When the false wall was removed or burned away, the clay formed the protecting back for the fireplace, extending four or five feet up. Upon and above this was built the chimney, either of stones or sticks. Rived sticks heavily plastered with mud were the usual materials. The chimney was gradually tapered to the proper size for securing a good draft and then built up until it was higher than the roof. It was so made as to draw all the smoke upward and now allow the heat to be thrown forward into the room. It was not every one who could make a good cat-and-clay chimney, so called for the reason that in the first settlements of the

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country, the down or fuzz of the cat-tail flag was used in mixing clay mortar, with which it was plastered, both inside and out.

The hearth and bottom of the fireplace were made by filling in the triangular crib with wet clay to the level of the cabin floor. This was pounded with a maul until hard and firm, then wet with water and scraped with a wooden scraper. A man might enter the fireplace with slight stooping. The front of the fireplace was six to ten feet wide, the back six feet. The forestick and backlog of the winter fire were of corresponding size and length. Sometimes the backlog was as large as a sawlog. There was a reason for this for the more quickly the pioneer could burn up the wood on his land, the more quickly he could have it cleared and ready for cultivation.

The Attic Room.

Most cabins contained a loft or attic room, which was reached by a ladder at the corner. This cubby-hole furnished the sleeping chamber for the boys of the family.

The kitchen, a lean-to on the back of the house, was floored and roofed like the cabin, but the story was lower. The kitchen hearth and chimney were large and wide. The bright tin reflector for baking, the spit for roasting, the swinging iron crane could be turned freely, the long arm carrying the pots and kettles out over the hearth when desired. The spider and dutch oven, a baking pot or covered skillet heated by surrounding it with live coals, these constituted the furniture of the kitchen.

Most of the dishes were pewter: spoons were of iron, the knives and forks hornhandled. Long handled gourds were used for dippers and drinking cups.

Most of the pioneers had just a handful of household goods, just the bare necessities. Some few of the well-to-do families moved all their furniture, bedsteads, bureaus, hickory chairs with cane seats, tables, etc.

In one corner of the room stood the large bed for the old folks, with a trundle-bed under it for the children. The great feather bed was the pride of the householder's heart. The feather tick and sheets were made from home spun linen; a coverlid or counterpane was used on top of the bed. At one side of the room was the spinning wheel or

For a clothes and hat rack many a house had the antlers of a buck killed by the settler. There were other articles that would cause the twentieth century citizen to wonder at their use. The mortar and pestle, the grater for making cornmeal, the sieve of deerskin punched full of holes, the iron kettle for rendering

lard in winter and for boiling maplesap in spring, the ash barrel through which percolated the water to come out as lye for making soap or to steep the corn for lye hominy—all these domestic articles could be seen at any of the homes on Vigo county prairies.

There were, of course, the threshing floors in the barn or in the open, where men beat out the grain with flails or horses walked round and round in a circle, treading the seed from the straw.

Familiar articles about every home were the ash barrel and soap kettle. The wood ash was carefully collected and preserved, was leached out in the ash hopper, and then in the spring the housewife started the fire under the kettle and in the lye boiled the fowls and other waste parts of the hogs that had been slaughtered the previous winter, until the grease and alkali were combined into soap.

The "soap grease" for this manufacture was brought out from the house, which was also an essential feature of every home. The smoke house, the apple and potato cave, the spring house or well house remain of vivid memory in the minds of all who lived any part of the old times.

To the early settler the rifle, with a flint lock, for percussion caps did not come into general use until after the Mexican war, was perhaps the most indispensable weapon; with it they procured their meat from the forest, defended their homes from wild men and wild animals and preserved their live stock from

prowling enemies. To be a sure shot was a matter of no small importance. The pioneer hunter kept his guns in perfect order and ready for use at any moment. When in the cabins, the guns were in a crotch over the door, or on the side of a joist with the point of a deer's horn for a rack.

Double log cabins were frequently built in older and more prosperous communities. A house of two or more rooms was considered particularly fine. A few log cabins and more often the early taverns were built two stories high, but this was not usual.

The first cabins were constructed entirely without the use of nails or any scrap of iron, but after the first years glass, nails and other imported materials were commonly used and with the establishment of sawmills, sawed boards took the place of hewed logs. These later cabins, in comparison with the earlier ones, presented a very neat appearance with their smooth, even walls daubed with mortar and their floors, frames and furnishings of yellow poplar.

Various woods were used, sugar-tree, maple, beech, ash, poplar, walnut and hickory.

The early pioneer's clothing was home-made; his hunting shirt, breeches and leggins were made of buckskin and his moccasins were of the same material or of heavier buffalo hide. Buckskin was chosen because it resisted nettles, briars and bites of rattlesnakes, as well as being warm. For outside clothing he wore a coon skin cap and a buffalo overcoat. As soon as the pioneers had a flock of sheep they had woolen clothing as well.

Some cotton was grown in Terre Haute near the site of the old poor farm. There was a cotton gin on the Jackson farm, two miles north of the fair grounds. The farmers' wives spun the cotton on their spinning wheels and wove it on their looms; the women wove almost all the garments worn by the household. They wore linsey-woolsey, the warp of flax and the wool of wool for winter garments and tow linen for summer. They spun wool and cotton yarn for stockings.

Common articles of merchandise at the stores were indigo madder and alcopperas; these account for the blue and butternut jeans so common in the early days. Some of the women used dye they made themselves from the hulls of walnuts.

The women wore shawls of their loom weaving, thick quilted hoods in winter and sunbonnets in summer and all wore mittens. In a private letter, a young lady traveling in a canal boat on the Wabash says: "All the women wore red calico dresses and pink sunbonnets." Calico was sold at all the village stores at twenty-five cents a yard.

The shoemaker's shop was a representative of one of the chief industries of the town, but before the shoemaker there must be the leather maker or tanner. Hides and pelts were abundant, and the oak trees in the forest furnished the tannin. Shoes were heavy and coarse, but there were doubtless skilled craftsmen who could make delicate slippers and boots of the latest style.

Shoes must have been expensive, because the children went bare-foot to school even in the winter, and the older people, to save their shoes, would walk to church in their bare feet and put their shoes and stockings on when in sight of the church.

Boots were tallow or greased to resist the water, and were so heavy that a boot-jack had to be used to pull them off.

The swallow-tailed coat, tall-crowned beaver hat, black silk stock and black handkerchief folded into a scarf or cravat and tied in a bow were what the stylish well-to-do man wore in the early days. The tall beaver hats were made by hand by hatters; several hat shops were opened very early in the history of the town. In these tall hats letters, papers and handkerchiefs were carried.

When the settler had his land cleared, he planted corn and a vegetable garden. While he was waiting for the crops to mature, deer, wild turkey, bear, squirrel and other game that he killed, with the wild fruits that were abundant, were the pioneer fare. Wild plums, crabapples, gooseberries, raspberries, strawberries, paw-paws (Indian banana) and persimmons were plentiful, and in the way of nuts there were walnuts, butternuts, pecan, hazel and hickory nuts. When the grain or meal which they had brought with them was used up they substituted for bread ash cakes made of roasted acorns pounded into a meal.

Later they started orchards and brought cattle and swine from the older settlements and these contributed greatly to their comfort. The food was simple as the rest of his living but his vigorous exercise gave the frontiersman a prodigious appetite. Corn pone, johnnycake, hominy, succotash, roasting ears, beans, pork and venison were universal articles of diet. Tea, coffee and wheaten bread were the luxuries. Sassafras and spicewood tea were substituted, but they had the best of syrup and sugar from the maple trees in the forest. The women cured the meat and churned the butter when they had cows.

Cooking.

Most of the cooking was done in an iron kettle hung from the crane in the fireplace, while the baking was done in a covered skillet, called a spider. This was heated by coals piled under and over it. Potatoes and corn were "roasted in their jackets" in the hot ashes.

When the family became prosperous, they would have a Dutch oven built of bricks or clay and boulders. These were long and mound-like affairs. Fire was built in them and when they were thoroughly heated, the fire was scraped out, the space was cleaned and the things to be baked were then put inside. There were few stoves before 1825 or 1830.

Corn for bread was crushed between stones and dried and grated to make corn meal by the housewives, until a grist mill was built. After the mill was built people would ride from ten to thirty miles to take their grain. The grain was brought on horseback in bags, and the boys and men sometimes had to wait for days for their grist. They visited, played games and told stories until their turn came.

An extract from Riley's "An Old Settler's Story," says: "Millers in them times was wanted worse'n congressmen, and reckon got better wages."

Terre Haute and Vigo County

Seat of Government Located In 1816

TERRE HAUTE TRIBUNE

By A. R. Markle.

It is said that "an honest confession is good for the soul." So the writer might as well own up to one of his most glaring blunders. Many years ago he published a small pamphlet with a photograph on the cover that was titled "The Truman Blackman House."

The earliest record in Old Deed Record No. 1 recited that the Commissioners appointed by the Legislature to locate the county seat of Vigo were to meet at the "house of Truman Blackman on Fort Harrison Prairie" and there select the most eligible site for the seat of government. It is of record that the Commissioners did meet at that house and on the day set, the only error in the story being that the house pictured was not yet finished.

The writer's experience over the many years has taught him not to rely on suppositions, but in this case he feels somewhat justified in his assumption, for in December 1816 the old ledgers of the Markle Mill recorded a detailed account of the lumber which went into the building of the original Markle house. In the following late summer, according to the same ledger, a similar lot of lumber, including joists, scantling, weatherboarding, sills, and flooring was sold to Truman Blackman who lived a few miles south of the mill.

The writer incautiously assumed that the house which he pictured as being such a building as this bill of lumber would have supplied and, as sufficient time had elapsed, that this house had been built in time for the meeting of the Commissioners.

But alas, for human frailty, particularly the mental kind. About three years later he found, in the Vincennes Sun, an advertisement by the administrator of the estate of Truman Blackman, who had married Truman's widow, Patience, offering this identical property for sale, which included "splendid springs suitable for the operation of a still-house, two long houses in splendid condition and a frame house under construction." Evidently Truman had died before he was able to finish the house. Despite every effort that the writer has made to call attention to his error on every copy he has found, there are no doubt many copies of these little pamphlets in which the statement has not been retracted.

Major Markle's Name.

A large number of scrap-book stories, county histories and other books have referred to the major as Abram Markle, whereas every document in which he used his name it has been spelled Abraham, and his abbreviation where the full name was not required has invariably been Abr'm. In the account book which records the contract between the principals who founded Terre Haute his name is spelled out in full as Abraham, and it is often found "Abraham Markle of Fort Harrison." This account book, still in the possession of the Hendricks Abstract Company terms these principals "Proprietors of the Town of Terre Haute," but there are many references of people who should have known better that they were known as the "Terre Haute Company" which is a manifest error.

The Site of the Town.

There have been many statements in scrap books, histories and other accounts that the name was given the site because it stood on high ground, the French term being "high lands," but that is an indefinite location which might have been, when first used, applicable to any point between Montezuma and Merom. One of our county histories quotes a conversation between William Hoggatt and Jonathan Lindley, both of them members of the Society of Friends and old acquaintances in Orange county. Lindley is supposed to have asked Hoggatt: "Thou are a surveyor, why did thee select this site instead of Old Terre Haute?" to which Hoggatt replied that this was his choice because here the river ran straight and would never overflow the site which "would some day be a great city."

The Old Terre Haute referred to was the site near the elevator on Prairieton Road on the ground now belonging to the Federal Prison where many boats were built, using our famous yellow poplar timber. These boats brought more money after they had been unloaded down the river than the entire cargo itself produced.

This story is upset because the records of the Proprietors disclose that Hoggatt did not survey the town but was paid six dollars "for crying the sale." Sixty dollars paid William Harris for surveying the town and this is confirmed by a letter written by Harris on the first of December 1816 to the United States Surveyor General in which Harris states that he had been delayed in running the Indiana-Ohio line because he had "but recently returned from laying out a town on the Wabash River below Fort Harrison."

John Tipton, one time United

MAR 11 1951

States Senator from Indiana and the commander of the party that removed the Indians from Northern Indiana to their new location in Kansas, was a scout with Harrison on the March to Tippecanoe and in his Journal he recited that he had come to "Ter Holt", where the army had torn down the cabins, chopped down the trees and had stopped "two miles north to build a garison."

Further, Curtis Gilbert on his way up the river from Vincennes in 1815 did not land his boat "on the site of Terre Haute," but "on the west bank of the river opposite Fort Harrison."

Lucius Scott's School.

When Lucius Scott arrived here in the fall of 1817 he stopped for a few days at the Eagle and Lion Tavern conducted by Henry Redford. He remarks that the building was just finished which fits in with an account of the celebration of Independence Day of 1817. At that time the building, according to the account of the celebration contained in the Western Sun shortly after, said the doors and windows of Redford's Tavern were not yet in place. This would have made little difference because there were no fly screens in those days and the flies enjoyed the feast as well as did the guests, though they probably had little use for the liquid portion of the banquet and they did not care for toasts anyway.

Scott delivered his letters to Major Markle and was persuaded to teach a school in the neighborhood of the Mill which was probably as well populated as the neighborhood of the Fort.

When Chauncey Rose reached Terre Haute in 1818 there were numerous houses which had been built for some time according to Captain Earle of the good bark "Emily." Captain Earle, in his story, located each of them, naming the family which occupied each. The day after the court met at the house of Truman Blackman they adjourned "to the house of Henry Redford in the Town of Terre Haute." Mr. Rose made the statement that there were but two houses in the town and no place that he could board closer than Fort Harrison very late in his life.

Quinine Addition, St. Agnes Hall.

This was the name given to Swaffordsville, which lay west of Third Street north of Woodlawn which had been laid out by Drs. B. F. Swafford, Charles E. Gerst-meyer and William H. Roberts

The present central building of St. Anthony's Hospital was called the "Terre Haute Female College" and after a few years it failed and was taken over by the Episcopal Church and named "St. Agnes Hall."

Community Affairs File

DO NOT CIRCULATE

TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA

TERRE HAUTE'S EARLY DAYS ARE RECALLED

City's Birthday Tomorrow Suggests Delving Into Annals of Past When Only Trading Post Was Here.

The recent discovery of a skull and bones at the site of the old cemetery north of Wabash avenue along the river, coupled with the fact that Thursday is Terre Haute's 107th birthday, leads to a revival of interest in the early conditions in and around this city.

In an Indiana Gazetteer, printed in 1826, just ten years after Terre Haute was laid out in lots, the location of this city is given in reference to Bowling Green, as if everyone knew where Bowling Green was! Now, we say Bowling Green is about twenty miles east of Terre Haute; then, as the Gazetteer says, "Terre Haute is handsomely located on the beautiful east bank of the Wabash river, twenty miles west of Bowling Green, twenty-five miles north of Miriam, thirty miles south of New Port, sixty-five miles southwest of Indianapolis, and two miles south of Fort Harrison."

The proximity of Fort Harrison had much to do with the early progress of the town because of the fact that the Indians were still abroad in the vicinity. Captain Zachary Taylor's heroic defense of the fort in 1812 did not mark the end of Indian hostilities. From 1809 to 1815 the narrow escapes and hardships of the pioneers were many.

One of the early settlers, Joseph Richardson, brought with him into the county a family carriage with a leather top. It is said that the Indians stealthily cut away strips from the top until it was entirely gone. Mr. Richardson built a small cabin near the fort for his family and shortly afterwards was called to Washington on business. While he was gone the Indians, attracted by Mrs. Richardson's silverware, entered the house, seized the silverware and waved it over their heads, yelling, "In one moon or two moons this will be ours."

Finally the savages formed a ring in front of the cabin and staged a war dance, each of them bedecked in feathers and paint. Settlers warned Mrs. Richardson to go into the fort, which she did, remaining there three days. She then determined to take her family to Vincennes, going by boat down the river. When Mr. Richardson returned he took up land in Illinois and Terre Haute was minus a citizen.

Many Indians Here.

In 1817, the first year of Terre Haute's life as a city, there were said to have been about 1,400 Miami Indians in the state and 2,000 Pottawatomies. They had had no schools nor missionaries among them since the time of the early French Jesuits. They had places commonly called villages, but perhaps incorrectly named. The Indians wandered about from place to

place. The Indians were said to have gathered together at their favorite places of rendezvous.

One such village must have been the village of the Weas, known as Oulateno (rising sun) the site of which was just south of the Vandavia railroad, where it cuts through to the bridge over the Wabash. The locality is said to have been the same as that of the old Indian orchard and accordingly the place was called Orchard village.

It was to this village that General Harrison marched in 1811 when he made his famous journey up the Wabash river determined upon breaking the various Indian organizations effectually and compelling a settlement of all disputed questions, concluding with the building of Fort Harrison.

OCTOBER . 1923.

TERRE HAUTE WAS BORN WITH THE PASSAGE OF ACT FOR LAND GRANT TO CANADIAN VOLUNTEERS

Secretary Of War Issued Names Of Those Entitled To Lands, And Treasurer Of United States Issued Warrants For Pay For Service In Late War.

TWO.

AFTER considerable debate, a congress passed on March 5, 1816, an act providing for grants of land to the Canadian volunteers, but amended to provide for land in proportion to the rank held by the soldiers in the late war.

A colonel was granted 960 acres; a major, 800 acres; a captain, 640 acres; a subaltern, 480 acres, and to a non-commissioned officer, musician or private, 320 acres. They might locate their claims on any of the unappropriated lands within the Indiana territory that had been surveyed with the exception of salt springs and lead mines and any adjacent lands reserved for their proper working and the sixteenth section in each township which was reserved for schools.

Regulations as to priority of choice and manner of locating were to be made by the president.

The secretary of war was to issue to those entitled to lands, warrants for the quantity granted, or in case of his death, to his widow or children. In addition, the treasurer of the United States was to pay to each individual three months' additional pay according to his rank in the late war.

On the first day of May, 1816, President Madison issued a proclamation, setting the first Monday in June as the day upon which the Canadian volunteers might locate their land warrants with the registers of the land offices at Vincennes or Jeffersville.

Another proclamation issued the same day provided for the sale of the public lands to open at Vincennes on the second Monday in September, 1816, thus giving the Canadian volunteers over three months in which to make their locations, an opportunity they were not slow to take.

Fate of Fort Harrison.

Josiah Meigs was the commissioner of the general land office at Washington and the register of the land office at Vincennes was John Badollet and between these two officers and with Major Abraham Markle and Major John T. Chunn, at that time in command of the fort, a considerable correspondence ensued, Major Chunn striving mightily to protect his military post, Major Markle trying as hard and more successfully to take it for his own and the officials at Vincennes and Washington fighting to preserve impartiality between the combatants.

Meigs wrote Badollet, March 12, enclosing a copy of the act of March 5 and of the warrants which were to issue and Badollet replied, calling attention to the fact that the warrants might be laid on the very select locations regardless of value, as he expresses it "sweep the best lands without any competition." This oversight led to the attack on Fort Harrison and endless trouble between the two majors.

Following the publication of the opening of the lands, Major Chunn wrote to Secretary of War Crawford, calling his attention to the fact that the fort was situated only 18 miles from the Indian boundary, had been lately rebuilt and was then in a complete state of defense, had excellent accommodations for two companies and was the best site for a garrison within our lines. He reminds the secretary that the sale in September would undoubtedly include the fraction on which the fort stood, and that unless the president reserved it, it would be sold.

In his estimation it afforded the best site for a town in this part of the country and would be sought after by speculators for that purpose, and suggests that as it is likely to be needed for a fort for several years and will increase in value in that time, it should be reserved from sale.

Major Chunn had overlooked the fact that Major Markle had foreseen all this a year before when he visited the country and had himself made plans to secure the site of the fort and on the third of June, (the first Monday on which the lands were to be subject to entry) Major Markle applied to the register at Vincennes to locate the very fraction on which stood the fort and to show that he fully appreciated the value of the same, he wrote a letter that day to the commissioner of the general land office from Vincennes saying among other things that he had presented his warrants for locations and although he had made some locations he had been prevented from locating any land that touched the river in consequence of which the commissioner (register) would not let him locate. He reminded the commissioner that the law granted any lands not otherwise appropriated except salt springs and lead mines and section 16 and here we may quote his exact language.

"And your instructions say the Canadians have the right to locate on any land not excepted in the act—I offered to put two quarter sections on the fractions on which Fort Harrison stands which contains only 192 acres and 9 perches and receipt for two quarter sections all in vain. I have located the land adjacent to the fractions and have reserved warrants to locate the same which I might at this time locate on valuable land.

"My friends from New York as well as from Canada are disappointed as those from New York would have built immediately. My object was to have a town; the people of this place oppose it. (Evidently Vincennes thought the country was getting crowded.) I beg your interference and hope if you deem it proper you will instruct the commissioner to allow me to locate at Fort Harrison or Terhout in order that myself and friends may have some place of deposit on the river, will you do me the honor to let me hear from you on

Community Affairs File

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this subject. I have the honor to be your obedient humble servant.

ABM MARKLE."

Badollet had to confess himself stumped for in a letter dated June 5, to the land office, he expressed his "great surprise" when Mr. Abraham Markle appeared in his office on the first Monday of the month and declared his intentions of locating some warrants on fractions. As he had no instructions and the act itself did not seem to help him any, he fell back on a previous decision at Shawneetown in which fractions were held to be of a peculiar nature and to be disposed of by the secretary of the

treasury. He closed his letter with a query: "Can the tract wheron is situated a military post be located or sold?"

Reserved From Sale.

June 18, the secretary of war wrote that by an order of the secretary of the treasury, the register and receiver at Vincennes had been directed to reserve from sale, the fractional section on which Fort Harrison stood and any adjacent lands which Major Chunn might point out as necessary for military purposes, and under the same date Meigs wrote Chunn notifying him of this and closing with the words, "You will please to give timely notice to Mr. Badollet, register at Vincennes, what quantity you wish to have reserved."

The same instructions were sent to Badollet to reserve the fraction and such added lands as Chunn might choose to reserve and closing with the statement, "He will be requested to give you timely notice."

On the 20th, some subordinate, in the absence of Meigs, wrote to the secretary of the treasury, enclosing the letters of Markle and Badollet regarding the entry of the fraction on which stood the fort and after quoting the words of the act with reference to lands which might not be located, suggested that adjoining lands might have been appropriated for military purposes in the past and that on the 17th instant the site of the fort had been reserved from sale (the emphasis inferring a doubt whether it was reserved from entry) and as the commissioner was absent he waited instructions for the register.

About this time, it is possible, a letter without date or signature went from the war department to President Madison at his home at Montpelier, Orange county, Virginia, evidently enclosing the letter of Chunn and suggesting that it will be well to reserve too much rather than too little land and recommending that the whole fraction be reserved and so much of any adjoining fraction or quarter section as might be necessary to prevent the erection of houses so near the fort as to offer shelter to an enemy or compel the commandant to destroy them in case of attack. This closed with the words, "If the fort is built near the center of the fraction, no additional reservation will be necessary."

On the 22nd, Meigs wrote Badollet that the secretary of the treasury had decided "that the locations proposed by Mr. Markle can not be permitted," and enclosed a letter which he directed him to seal and deliver to Mr. Markle. This letter stated that the matter had been referred to the secretary of the treasury and the locations could not be permitted.

Final Locations.

July 30, Markle wrote Meigs that he had made three locations near Fort Harrison on the first Monday in June, that Chunn had insisted they should be reserved and that he had replied to Chunn that his locations had been made by virtue of a warrant from the secretary of war and agreeable to a special act of congress for that purpose, that his warrants had been cancelled and cut in accordance with the act, that the lands had no timber on them, but cornfields and fences. Further, had he supposed they had been of any use to the safety of the fort he would not have located them or if he had been apprised that the government wished to reserve them he would not have meddled with them.

To quote him further from this letter he said, "If the government wishes to have those three-quarter sections of mine near Fort Harrison as a re-

serve for the garrison being the southeast corner of No. 3, southwest and northwest corners of No. 10, I shall have no objection to take in lieu thereof fraction No. 21, called Terhout, which contains only 416 acres, four perches on condition that I be furnished with a warrant to locate before the sales in September. This fraction is the only land I would be willing to change my locations, for I do not think the reserve of my three-quarter sections necessary. The tendency of a reserve at Fort Harrison will be only to encourage a hole of drunken Indians always in the center of one of the finest settlements in the

state. My only reason for offering to exchange my locations for Terhout fraction No. 21 is that I wish to encourage rather than obstruct the views of the general government. Please to honor me with your answer as I am left in suspense in making arrangements with the men who have improvements on my locations."

Much more correspondence followed and finally Major Markle went to Washington to see what could be done in cutting the red tape which threatened to tie the matter up indefinitely. This alarmed Major Chunn and he sent a very urgent letter to Waller Taylor, senator from Indiana, for we became a state while the controversy raged, who submitted Chunn's letter to Meigs with the comment that "I fancy there is a personal difference between Markle and Chunn, which will account for some harsh expressions made use of by the latter."

Major Markle was more direct in his methods for on the 23rd of April, 1817, he addressed President Monroe direct and on the back of the old warrant numbered one, in the files of the land office, along side of the original notice that patent should not issue as these lands were a part of Fort Harrison reserve, is the laconic note. "This decision reversed by secretary of treasury, 25th April, 1817.

Finale for the Fort.

Also there is in those old files of more than a century ago a note from the register of the Vincennes office which closes with the statement that "The idea therefore, if by anybody entertained, that the reservations were made and communicated and the boundaries thereof designated to the register of the land office previous to Major Markle's locations is manifestly erroneous."

Although this was a final victory for Major Markle as to the three quarter sections entered by him on June 3, 1816, it did not dispose of the fractional section upon which stood Fort Harrison and under the decision of the war and treasury departments as well as the land office, Major Chunn was still in possession of the land for which he wrote in one of his letters on the subject, "I will contend with him to the limit."

The fort was evacuated in the closing months of 1819 and the reserved lands being soon afterward advertised for sale, the fraction was sold to William Markle, son of Abraham, so that the family finally took over the fort after all.

It will be remembered that Markle offered to take in lieu of the fraction for which he contended and on which was Fort Harrison, the "Terhout" section and this was further identified as fraction No. 21 in the same letter.

That it was a desirable site for a town was no secret to others and when the sale took place in September, spirited bidding bore out the opinion of many as to its value for it was finally disposed of to Joseph Kitchel for the sum of \$32.13 an acre, or a total bid of \$13,378.93 for the single tract of 416.4 acres. This is the land bounded by Poplar and Locust streets and between Seventh street and the river.

In addition to this land Kitchel bid in twelve other tracts that he conceived might be of use for townsite purposes, a total of 3,344.43 acres for which he agreed to pay more than thirty thousand dollars, the important part of which was a down payment of \$7,594.07.

First Real Estate Deal.

The seven cents may have been within the grasp of Kitchel but it is quite evident that he was unable to do much more toward the accom-

plishment of a title to the land, for on the nineteenth of September, a little over a week after the sale, articles of agreement were drawn between Cuthbert and Thomas Bullitt, of Louisville, Jonathan Lindley of Orange county, Abraham Markle of Fort Harrison and Hyacinth Lasselle of Vincennes, whereby they took over the payment to the land office of the vast sum called for in the following four years.

The same day an agreement was made with Kitchel and a power of attorney filed authorizing him to take immediate possession of the thirteen tracts of land, to lay out in town lots such portion as they or any three of them might direct, to sell the lots so laid out and to rent out the whole or any part of the balance on the best terms he could.

T. A. Steele

to the amount of twenty-one thousand dollars."

Edwin Earle Sparks, in his "Expansion of the American People," gives the statement a curious twist by a statement that 2,100 lots were sold in one day.

A Town Is Born.

As laid out, the town consisted of thirty-five blocks bounded on the east by Fifth street, on the north by Eagle street, on the south by Swan street and on the west by Water street.

The east and west streets were named Eagle, Mulberry, Cherry, Wabash, Ohio, Walnut, Poplar and Swan and the north and south streets Water, First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth.

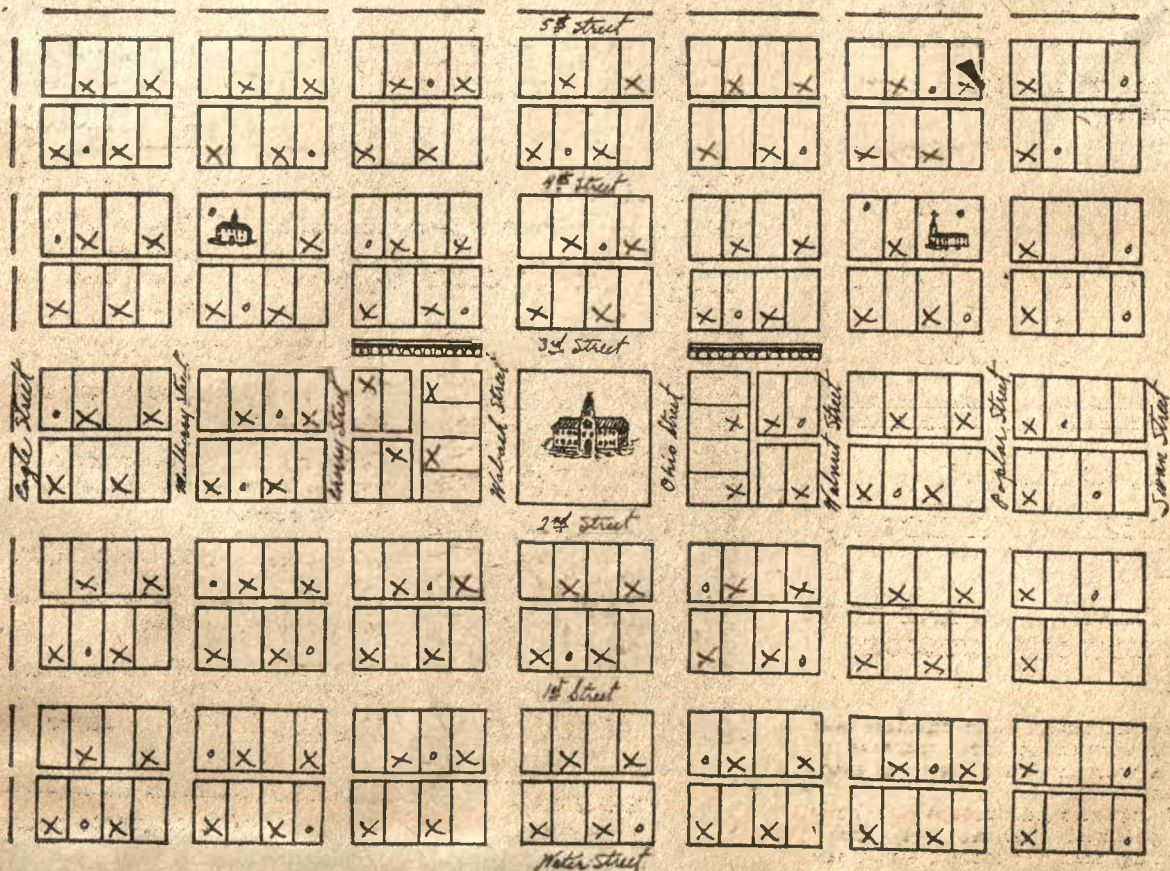
A block in the center of the plat was decorated with a drawing of an unmistakable court house, dome and all and at the corner of Fourth and Poplar two lots bore a likeness of a church, while at the corner of Fourth and Mulberry, a similar pair of lots bore the drawing of a school house. On these sites were later erected the Asbury Methodist church and the Hook school.

The original map from which the sales were made was long in the possession of the Markle family and is now deposited in the Fairbanks library.

That he lost little time in following his instructions is evidenced by the recording at Vincennes on October 25, 1816, a plan of a town called "Terre Haute" and the advertisements appearing in the Liberty Hall of Cincinnati, the Louisville Correspondent of Louisville and the Western Sun of Vincennes announcing a sale of lots to take place October 30 and 31 on very favorable terms of one and two years' time secured by proper bonds for deferred payments.

The Western Sun in its issue of November 9, 1816, says, "The sale of lots in the new town of Terre Haute, near Fort Harrison, took place last week, and in one day lots were sold

SUNDAY, APRIL 5, 1931.



This map shows the original town of Terre Haute. The section is from the Wabash river east to Fifth street and from Eagle to Swan. The arches in Third street indicate prospective market places. This map was made in 1816. The cross marks indicate the lots sold in the first sale.

The Original Plat of Terre Haute

• Provided for Area of Forty Blocks

Star, Oct 20, 1925

Town Was Then Bounded by River on West, by Fifth Street on East and by Eagle on the North and Oak Street on the South—Some Pioneer History.

TERRE HAUTE was the first settlement established between old Vincennes and Fort Wayne, the whole interior of Indiana as late as 1816 being uninhabited prairie and forest excepting the towns of the Indians, who still were numerous. There was a considerable number of people along the Ohio and lower Wabash, and immigration into Ohio had been in progress for a number of years, but the larger part of the fine territory of Indiana appeared to have been reserved for some favored people and the rush to its beautiful lands began when Governor Harrison had finally extinguished most of the Indian titles by purchase and treaty.

Tippecanoe had been fought, Fort Harrison had been successfully defended, a few years had been allowed for the Indians to settled down or to vacate their lands and for the government surveyors to run their meridian and township and range lines and then the government land department advertised the sale of the Wabash lands at the Vincennes land office for September, 1816.

An Early Realtor.

An enterprising land speculator, Joseph Kitchell, had already selected choice tracts in the vicinity of Fort Harrison and struck a bargain with one of the numerous companies which were to spring up during many years to come, to establish towns, sub-divide and sell off the lots and close up the business in a few years. Sometimes one man alone would undertake such an enterprise, as General Tipton did at Logansport, and Isaac C. Elston, a former Terre Haute man, did at Michigan City. But Kitchell had found a company in the Bullitts of Louisville, Laselle of Vincennes, the good Quaker, Lindley of Orange county and Abraham Markle of Fort Harrison, to take from him the land he entered at Vincennes, several thousand acres, including two tracts in Vermillion county.

If a company had not planted the town in its present location very probably a town would have grown up around Fort Harrison. We take little stock in the tradition that there was any hought of locating the new village anywhere else than just here. We call 1816 our birth year, the same as the state's, but there was not the sign of a cradle until 1817, when the first dwelling and the first tavern were occupied, and the first store stocked so as to open business January 1, 1818, the storekeeper being Lucius H. Scott.

Rose's First View

The remembrances of pioneers many years later are a little perplexing as to the growth of the village.

Chauncey Rose said that there were only two houses in 1818, when he first saw the village and Mrs. Fullen, who passed through it, or over it, early in 1821, recorded in her dairy that while the scenery was beautiful, there were only three frame houses and but half-a-dozen cabins in sight. When Lucius Scott arrived in 1817, on foot, as many of our first citizens did, he found only one house in which he could get a lodging, and from that he moved up to the fort, where he was entertained hospitably by Major Chunn, the commandant.

The Terre Haute company was very business-like and had its plans well laid. Having made John Owens its agent, that enterprising man pushed the movement to separate Vigo from Sullivan county, of which it was a part, and attended the legislature at Corydon to lobby for making Terre Haute the county seat. The plans must have been all cut and dried when a committee from the legislature visited Terre Haute, or where it was going to be, held a session at Truman Blackburn's house, on the Lafayette road near the fort, and struck a bargain with the company, which was to turn over to the county commissioners 80 lots, a site for a court house and about \$5,000 in mortgage notes on the lots already sold and cash.

The original plat, as drawn in 1821 and recorded in 1825, contained 40 blocks, 300 feet square, lying between Eagle and Oak streets and Water and Fifth streets. The land outside of that for some distance was platted in outlots of from two to 60 acres.

Asbury Chapel Lot.

The company also gave the town a lot for a church, taken up by the old Asbury chapel, a lot for a school or seminary and an outlot for a cemetery. The memorial fountain now at Fifth and Wabash avenue then would have been on the extreme eastern boundary line of Terre Haute.

The court house and seminary lots, after a lapse of 90 years, are still devoted to their original purposes, the school at Fourth and Mulberry streets being on the latter lot. The cemetery lot, immediately north of the American Hominy company's mill on Water street, while no longer used as a burying ground, has not been given over to other uses. It did not appear to be much until a number of years after it was set aside. There is occasion for wonder why so many burials should have been made on the square east of Sixth street between Wabash avenue and Ohio street when there was an official burying ground. Two reasons suggest themselves; one that

the Water street lot was out of the way for town and county people, and another may have been the establishment of a pork packing house next to it about 1824, though the pork house was a much bigger affair in later years when burials were made on the bank of the river, and it continued to be used until 1852, when Woodlawn was opened for use.

There must have been 400 to 500 people in Vigo county and across the river when Terre Haute was made the county seat, while others came in rapidly each year after, which made the town the nucleus of a considerable population and a good business point for the few stores and taverns that were established.

Early Court Days.

There were then in the first few years from 100 to 150 families to trade in Terre Haute, and more were coming all the time. The establishment of the court was the first great stroke of public enterprise. Court days were the busy days of the hamlet. There were applicants for writs to condemn land on the streams for mill sites. There were petitions for roads to be surveyed and laid out right. In the first few years the county commissioners authorized 60 roads from Terre Haute to various parts of the then four townships of Vigo county, and to the mills and the ferries. The first mill was Markle's, six miles north, and the next Lambert & Dickson's six miles south, on Honey creek. Many of the prominent forefathers of the town and county were given little jobs of public business which brought in small sums of the ready money, which, as yet, was so scarce.

History (TH)

VIGO COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY
TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA

T.N. 11570

Mr Markle
Sunday, June 19, 1955.

Land Office Letters Tell of The Beginning of Terre Haute

By A. R. Markle.

NEWLY INTRODUCED into the battle via correspondence, is John Gardinier, who, under Josiah Meigs, was the chief clerk at the General Land Office in Washington. Major Chunn, of course, was



A. R. MARKLE.

still commandant at the fort. John Badollet was the register at Vincennes in the land office, yet, but, newly mentioned is Mr. Samuel Gwathiney, who proved to be the register at the land office in Jeffersonville. For the first time Ezra Jones enters the picture, and it seems that he was one of the first county commissioners at Ft. Harrison, with descendants still living in Terre Haute, today.

Since both Markle and Chunn were men of great determination where the land in question was concerned, many men widely scattered over many miles had a say through the correspondence, the last series appearing here.

"General Land Office,
"1 August, 1816.

"Sir—Enclosed you have a copy of a letter from the Department of War, requesting that the location of Warrant No 16, in favor of Micah Wilder, a Canadian volunteer, may be suspended. Should it be presented for location, it will be advisable that you either detain it, or write on the face of it that this location has been prohibited by the Department of War; otherwise Wilder (who it seems was a deserter) may sell it to an innocent purchaser.

"I am humbly yours,

"Josiah Meigs,

"Sam'l Gwathiny, Esq.,

"Register Land Office,

"Jeffersonville."

But early in June of 1816, Caleb Hopkins, in a notice posted concerning the activities of Joseph Richardson, states that Micah Wilder has received the sum of one hundred and sixty dollars for 320 acres.

Once more the General Land Office receives and replies to Markle and Badollet in connection with Chunn's urge to remove Markle's competition for the fort.

"Fort Harrison,
"4 August, 1816.

"Sir—The instructions from the General Land Office of the 18th of June, has been duly read and attended to—two quarter sections that is in front of the Post which is a part of my selection for the reserve and which had been appropriated for the use of the Post. Major Markle, one of the Canadian refugees, for the purpose of speculation pretends to say that he has located those two quarter sections and if he has made a location. I conceive from the President's Proclamation that it is illegal, but I do not believe that he has warrants to cover the two quarter sections, and what warrants he brought on with him were laid on mile sections, and he has agents out purchasing up warrants. He further pretends to say he will not lift them unless he can place them on a fraction which I am confident will be bid up at the sale to at least \$50 per acre, and I do conceive from the priority of the government towards him, he ought to be perfectly satisfied.

"I have marked out the reserve and as soon as it can be surveyed according to instructions it will be forwarded on. I have done the best in selecting the reserve and when the post is given up, the reserve will be of immense value to the government and and I am in hopes if Markle has laid warrants on the two quarter sections in front of the Fort that you will not issue a patent for the land and I shall contend with him to the interest of the government unless otherwise ordered. The loss of these two quarter sections would lessen the value of the reserve immensely. I have the honor to be your humble and obedient servant in haste,

"JOHN T. CHUNN,

"B. Major, Commanding."

Taking no chances with his reserve, Chunn sent this inquiry on to Mr. Badollet within two days after the one to Meigs. At one and the same time his greediness seems both spiteful and selfish, and still had a ring of deep, true patriotism to it. His exact reason and plans were known only to himself.

"Fort Harrison.

"6 August, 1816.

"Dear Sir—I wish you to inform me by the next express whether Major Markle had the warrants to cover the land which he says he has located in front of the Fort or not, as it contains a part of my reserve which I considered appropriated for the use of the government before his warrants were laid. I am well informed that when he came on he had only the warrants and two of them were laid on Mill sites and the others were laid on the big field six miles from the Fort. The reserve I shall contend for the last whether he has warrants laid on any post or not. I will write to the commission of the General Land Office on the subject which will prevent him from obtaining a patent and the ground which he wishes to hold, I shall take possession of and publish it in Garison Orders, and then I will try the strength of instructions, proclamations, rights, etc. In haste, I am your friend,

"J. T. CHUNN,

"Major Commanding.

"John Badollet,

"R.L.O., Vincennes."

In consequence to the letters this reply was sent on from Meigs to Badollet and Markle.

"General Land Office.

"15 August, 1816.

"Major Abraham Markle.

"Vincennes.

"Dear Sir—In reply to your letter of the 30th Inst., I have to observe that the Canadian Volunteers

were authorized to locate on UN-APPROPRIATED LANDS. Fort Harrison and the lands around it were appropriated for military purposes—the Register was ignorant of the fact and permitted you to locate in that vicinity, and he will allow you to change your locations of the warrants you have thus erroneously located, but the law requires the locations be made in quarter sections, consequently you cannot have fraction twenty-one. I am,

J. MEIGS,"

"15 August, 1816.

"John Badollet, Esq.,

"Register, Vincennes.

"Sir—Enclosed you have an open letter to Major Markle, relative to his locating on lands appropriated for military purposes. You will read it, deliver it on to him, and permit him to change his locations. I am Honorably,

"J. MEIGS, Honorably."

History
(TH)

Community Affairs File

DO NOT CIRCULATE
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TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA

J. H. N. 1904

Thus, Markle was refused both locations he wanted so badly, but he was far from giving up his wish and dreams because of one loss. There is always more than one way if there is a strong heart to fight. And Markle had already proved that his was a very strong heart.

Among the more brash, somewhat spiteful letters this one was found giving a very clear picture of the surroundings and hardships of the Territory, as described by a father to his son, in Otter Creek, Hardin County, Kentucky.

"Fort Harrison,

"August 10, 1816.

"My Dear Son—After journeying through an extensive wilderness interposed with fertile fields and pleasant valleys, I arrived at this exquisitely beautiful prairie on the 8th instance where I found our little separated flock in good health and spirits. Our corn is tolerantly good, new comers from the northward are quite sickly with the fever. Many looking for land in this part of the country, but I think we shall have a chance with them.

"I went to the Muskatahuck after our horses, did not find or hear anything of them, I conclude the Indians have got them.

"You will inform Mr. Wilson that I wish him to get a plow share made for me as talked of. Tell Mr. O. Jones that I made inquiry after pork and learned there was not enough to spare in that quarter for the newcomers.

"It is well that we did not move in the hot season of the year for all those who have been on the water are almost invariably sick, some die, others healthy. I add my constant solicitude for your welfare.

EZRA JONES."

This letter finally was received by Major Chunn at Fort Harrison, from Mr. Meigs, thus varifying his victory over Markle, on both the Fort and fraction twenty-one locations that he had laid.

"27 August, 1816.

"Sir—Your letter of the 4th instance to the chief clerk has been received and patents will not be issued on any locations made on lands reserved for military purposes. The Register of the Land Office at Vincennes and Major Markle have been so informed. I am honorably,

"JOSIAH MEIGS.

"Major Chunn,
"Fort Harrison."

The widow of Adam Chrysler (Christler) held warrants for land in the Indiana Territory through the service of her husband as a Canadian Volunteer, but from this following certificate, there seems to be an indication that the warrants were not just handed out on the word of persons without some kind of proof.

"I certify that Adam Chrysler (Christler) was a volunteer in the service of the United States in the campaign of 1813, was taken prisoner by the British previous to his being enrolled, tryed for high treason, condemned, and executed in the year of 1814. Said Chrysler (Christler) served without fee or reward.

"ELEAXIUS DAGGATT,
"Late Lt. U. S. Volunteers."

"29 October, 1816.

"State of New York,

"County of Niagara.

"Personally appeared before me Bates Cooke, one of the public notaries in and for the said state, Lieutenant Eleaxius Daggett, and acknowledged the above certificate to be his true and voluntary act.

"In testimony whereof I have unto set my hand and affixed my seal of office this 29th day of October, 1816.

"BATES COOKE,
"Public Notary."

There are no more letters for the year of 1816, and this one following was not written until late in the year of 1817 and it is more of a notice and aid to Markle for the recovery of some land through grants that were misused by another of his party the year before.

"April 14, 1817.

"By virtue of the premises herein before described and on the non-preformance, conveyance, assignment delivery, or payment thereof, to sue for recovery and receive same, and on the discharge and performance thereof by the said Joseph Richardson, to give sufficient releases and discharges thereof, and one or more attorney or attornies under him to constitute and whatever the said Abraham Markle of his attorney or attornies shall lawfully do in the premises. I, the said Caleb Hopkins, do hereby allow and confirm and covenant with the said Markle, that I will not receive monies, profits or said lands from the said Richardson, by virtue of the premises aforesaid neither shall or will I release or discharge the same or any part thereof but will own and allow all lawful proceedings for the recovery thereof. He, the said Abraham Markle, saving me the hardship of and from any costs that may happen thereby.

"In witness whereof, I, the said Caleb Hopkins, have hereunto set my hand a seal, this fourteenth day of April in the year of our

T.H. HISTORY

Lord one thousand, eight hundred and seventeen.

"CALEB HOPKINS."

"Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of us: Calvin Pepper, Peter Allen."

The following account of the death of Ezra Jones as written to Markle by Doctor Septer Patrick is the last in this series of actual correspondence that are in the possession of the writer of this article.

Doctor S. Patrick, being mentioned for the first time, can correctly be identified as one of the very early physicians who built a large brick house at the northeast corner of Second and Mulberry, which was a prominent boarding house for a long time. This house became, before its demolition, the first home of St. Anthony's Hospital.

Septer Patrick was among those who left here with a rather large party for the gold mines of California crossing the Missouri River and through the mountains, but evidently was not satisfied with the prospect of wealth or other circumstances for he returned from California in a very few months and began to practice medicine.

He eventually became a flat boat skipper on the Mississippi River. "Merom,

"Feb. 27, 1825.

"Dear Sir—The melancholy duty has devolved upon me of informing you of the death of E. Jones. He died on board the steamboat, Caledonia, on his passage from Natchez up on Monday night the 21st Inst. soon after we came into the Ohio. I had his remains brought to Evansville and there decently interred on Wednesday the 23rd. He was very weak and feeble when he got on board at Natchez—but from the state of his mind and his great anxiety to undertake the journey home at that time he might have the advantage of my assistance in nursing him; on his passage, was a great inducement to him, and, Abraham, for his undertaking it although it was thought doubtful as to the event. The prospect was much against his recovery by remaining there—therefore could hazard but little in the attempt at returning home. He gradually failed on his passage up as he had done the first days I had been with him at Natchez.

"He had every assistance and attention and all the comforts of life that could be rendered a man in his situation or in fact in almost any other—I considered his disease to be an enlargement and obstruction of the spleen and liver—he was attacked with a severe cough and great difficulty of breathing. His baggage I have got on as far as this place, and shall send it with the team to Terrhaut, to Linton & Collett, if the creeks do not stop him. In case they should it will be left with mine at Judge Carruthres in Merom. I shall have it taken to Yorke with mine and forward it as soon as possible. It consists of his trunk of clothing—blanket—and jugg—his hat could not be found when we left the steamboat, his other things I believe are all safe. He had \$37 in money when he started. I paid his passage, funeral and incidental expenses and the teamster for bringing his things from Evansville to Terrhaut and have a balance in my hands left of 8 or 9 dollars, which I will forward with the key to his trunk to you or his friends by the first opportunity. I would have sent both by the teamster if there had been any certainty of his being able to get through to Terrhaut. I wrote from Evansville, too, Abraham, assuring you of his health and that he could call upon Mr. Warner of that place and ascertain the place and manner of his burial. I put a board at his head with the initials of his name upon it that no mistake should occur in case any of his friends should wish to find his grave. I endeavored to discharge my duty towards him as a friend when living and as a friend who say him decently interred when dead. I am with much respect—yours,

"DR. S. PATRICK.

"I find the creek is high therefore have taken Mr. Jones' things out here and shall forward them as soon as possible."

T.A. Hise

OLD TOWN IS 103 YEARS OLD TODAY, JUNE 2

Records at Cincinnati Show Fore-
fathers Had Great Faith In New
Born Metropolis.

GREAT ADVANTAGES WERE
KNOWN TO THESE PIONEERS.

Terre Haute's Coal and Water and
Salubrious Climate Were Her-
alded In The Official
Land Grants.

Today, Monday, June 2, is the one
hundred and third anniversary of the
public land grant of 2,880 acres which
became the site of the town of Terre
Haute.

A. R. Markle has photographs of the
original records which he has col-
lected during some years.

The forefathers of Terre Haute had
faith in the town.

Evidence of this was secured by Mr.
Markle on a visit to Cincinnati Sat-
urday where in the Cincinnati public
library he found this record in an old
file of the Liberty Hall and Cincinnati
Gazette of Monday morning, Oct. 7th,
1816.

"Sale of lots in the town of Terre
Haute will commence the last Mon-
day of October now ensuing on the
spot and under the superintendence of
the proprietors and continue for two
days. This town has just been laid
out upon one of the most liberal plans
as it respects healthiness and terms.

"It is not presumed nor intended
that are can or shall counteract na-
ture, but assist and promote her
views; for any and all situations on
the river Wabash, either above or be-
low Vincennes, Terre Haute is super-
eminently entitled to the prece-
dencies; not only from its elevated
situation, being up on a high bank
of the river (from which circumstance
it derives its name) immediately be-
low Ft. Harrison—the richness and
depth of the soil not only of the town
but for miles of the adjacent country
—its contiguity to the extensive and
fertile plain called Ft. Harrison; and
the country abounding with timber
"fit for the builders' use" and exten-
sive coal banks—besides it is a known
and acknowledged truth that there is
no other eligible situation for a town
for a number of miles above or below
this site, other than the lands owned
by the proprietors of Terre Haute and
of their extensive chain they have se-
lected the best.

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1816
103
1919

REFERENCE
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"Competition is therefore silenced.
It is deemed necessary merely to ob-
serve that the Wabash is navigable
for keels and bateaux at all seasons of
the year, from its rapids here and
one hundred miles above.

"Independent of those natural ad-
vantages there are artificial ones such
as few towns possess, for the streets
are from sixty-six to one hundred feet
in width. Every lot has the advan-
tage of an alley of sixteen feet and
ground has been appropriated for a
court and market houses and other
public buildings, churches, schools,
etc.

"It is rationally and confidently ex-
pected that ere long a new county will
be formed in this part of the country
and that Terre Haute will in all prob-
ability be the seat of justice. And
those who are acquainted with the
geography of the country do not hesi-
tate to express their belief that a pub-
lic road will shortly be opened from
the state of Ohio direct to this place
and from hence to St. Louis.

"CUTHBERT AND T. BULLITT.

"JONATHAN LINDLEY.

"ABRAHAM MARKLE.

"HYACINTH LASSELLE.

"Proprietors By Their Agent, Joseph
Kitchell.

"Vincennes, Ind., Sept. 19, 1816."

Other records show that the town
site of Terre Haute was sold to
Kitchell for \$32.15 an acre, the high-
est price ever known up to then to be
paid for public land.

VIGO COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY
TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA

T. N. HISTORY

"FIRSTS" IN TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA

- The first male child born in Terre Haute was William Earle.
- The first female child born in Terre Haute was Mary McFadden in 1818.
- The first fort -- Fort Harrison built in the autumn of 1811 by former Governor of Indiana, William Henry Harrison now General Harrison. Total cost \$297.67.
- The first sermon preached in Terre Haute was in 1812, when it was just a settlement. John Stamper, chaplain of the Kentucky Volunteers was the preacher.
- The first postmaster of Fort Harrison was Curtis Gilbert in 1815.
- The first postmaster of Terre Haute was John M. Coleman in 1817.
- The first grist mill was built by Major Markle on Otter Creek in 1816.
- The first sale of lots began October 21, 1816.
- The first plat of Terre Haute was recorded October 25, 1816.
- The first log house erected in Terre Haute was that of Dr. C. B. Modesitt who came to Terre Haute in 1816.
- The first newspaper published in Terre Haute was the "Terre Haute Register and General Advertiser" edited and published by John W. Osborn.
- The first market house was situated in the center of Market Street, just south of the intersection with Ohio Street.
- The first ferry was established by Dr. C. B. Modisett and James Farrington, Esq.
- The first burying ground was on the square east of 6th Street between Main and Ohio.
- The first law office in Terre Haute was opened by Nathaniel Huntington.
- The first physician in Terre Haute was Dr. C. B. Modesitt.
- The first mayor was Elijah Tillotson of the town of Terre Haute and was elected 1838.
- The first carriage was brought here by the father of George B. Richardson in 1816.
- The first tavern or hotel was built June, 1817 at First and Main and was later known as the Eagle and Lion Hotel.
- The first breweries: Imbree's Brewery at Seventh and the Canal. Easton's Brewery at First and Wabash Streets and Magget's Brewery at Ninth and Poplar Streets.
- The first street opened was Ohio Street.
- The first toll collector at the Main Street bridge was John Loudgon.
- The first Terre Haute orchestra was Gregg & Glazier, of two instruments.
- The first jail was built in 1818.
- The first school was in 1819.
- The first public library (of a sort) 1822.
- The first steamboat arrived in Terre Haute in the Spring of 1822. It was the "Florence" under the command of Captain Donne of Louisville.
- The first frame house was built by Curtis Gilbert Esq., in 1818 on the corner of Ohio and Second Streets.
- The first court house erected on the public square was begun in 1819 and finished in 1822.
- The first census was taken in 1829 (October 9) by Charles T. Noble.
- The first pork packing plant was established by Benjamin Gilman in 1824.
- The first Presbyterian Church of Terre Haute was organized in 1828, and the First Presbyterian Church at Seventh and Mulberry was built between 1863 and 1866.
- The first church erected was on the lots donated by the Terre Haute Company on the corner of Fourth and Poplar Streets. It was built by the Methodists in 1833.
- The first mayor of the city of Terre Haute was William K. Edwards. Elected May 30, 1853 -- In April, 1853, Terre Haute was incorporated as a city under the laws of the state enacted in 1852. Terre Haute was founded in 1816 the same year that Indiana was admitted to the Union. The County seat -- Vigo County.
- The first bank - State Bank chartered in the winter of 1833-34 on Ohio Street west of Third Street.
- The Congregational Church was first organized December 30, 1834. Their first church was built in 1837.
- The First Baptist Church was organized in 1836 between Fifth and Sixth Streets on Cherry Street and later built a church at Sixth and Walnut Streets.
- The first Catholic Church was built in 1837 on the west side of Fifth Street between Ohio and Walnut Streets. It was name St. Joseph.
- The first Christian Church in Terre Haute located on the east side of south Fourth

between Ohio and Walnut Streets and organized on June 28, 1841.
The first draw-bridge, built on Ohio Street was finished January, 1847 at a cost of \$10,000.00.
The first fire company was organized in 1847 or 1848. Melville D. Topping was the captain.
The first sheriff was appointed March 21, 1818 and the first constable elected after Terre Haute became a city in 1838.
The first wagon bridge erected on Ohio Street was opened to the public December 25, 1846 (Christmas Day) at a cost of \$11,000.00.
The first Railroad opened February, 1852 and the first president of the Terre Haute Richmond Railroad was Chauncey Rose.
The first Railroad Station was located on the south side of Wabash at 10th Street.
The first election was held May 30, 1853. This election occurred after Terre Haute was incorporated a City in April, 1853.
The first city directory was published in 1858.
The first gas was produced and placed in use in the City, September, 1856.
The first telegraph line was installed in Terre Haute in 1859 by O'Reilly & Company.
The first Water Company (Terre Haute Water Works) organized in 1871 - Plant and distribution started operation in 1873.
The first telephone of a sort installed in 1881 on the upper floor at 6th and Main Streets (Wabash Avenue.) Citizens Telephone Company installed a number of phones in April, 1901. Later Citizens merged with the General Telephone Company of Indiana, Inc. (December, 1956.)
The first sanitation was organized about 1882 by Dr. L. J. William, and was located at the corner of Second and Mulberry Streets.
The first county agricultural society was organized October 1, 1858.
The first frame public bath house was erected in 1865 near the east end of the Terre Haute House (Prairie House then and located at Seventh and Main Streets.)
The first ark lamp (carbon) 1885 - The first incandescent lighting customer was connected in 1887.
The first hospital was opened by two Sister's of St. Francis at Second and Mulberry Streets in July, 1882 - previously Chauncy Rose started a small hospital, but this was of short duration.
The first "four cornered track" made Terre Haute track world famous in 1886. Contained 54 acres donated by heirs of Benjamin McKeen. Nancy Hanks, Axtell, Axworthy, General Watts and scores of horses made track history. Axtell's Terre Haute record for three year olds 2.12 in 1889 stood for 17 years.
The first baseball team in 1891 in the Northwestern League.
The first export from Terre Haute was perhaps a cargo of furs, but first and most important one to the early settler was a cargo of corn.
Terre Haute got its first street railway during the 1880's.
The first interurban service began in 1902.
The first Rural Free Delivery Service was first introduced in Terre Haute about 1878.
The first Masonic Lodge, Terre Haute Lodge No. 19 - 1819; Knights of Pythias, Occidental Lodge No. 18 - January, 1872 and Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Vigo Encampment - July 10, 1849.
The first opera house in Terre Haute opened in 1870 (Naylor's).
Normal School (Indiana State University) opened in 1870 - "Terre Haute School of Industrial Science", Rose Polytechnic Institute founded in 1874.
The first automobile in Terre Haute appeared in 1900 and owned by C. N. McConnell.
The first Johnson Outboard motor was built in Terre Haute in 1908.
The first monoplane was built in Terre Haute by Louis J. Johnson on South 7th Street.
The first flight for about 300 yards was shortly after 5:00 a.m. on Tuesday, August 8, 1911.
The first municipal stadium was built in 1925 at a cost of \$450,000.00 and stands on the original race track grounds. (Wabash Avenue at Brown Avenue)
The first radio station known as WRPI (Rose Polytechnic Institute) began operation June 15, 1927 and in 1928 changed to WBOW (Banks of Wabash).

- The first Municipal Airport, South Seventh Street and Davis Avenue was dedicated in May, 1922. Later in 1931 the city called it Paul Cox field. Terre Haute's Municipal airport now is Hulman Field, east on Highway 42 and Paul Cox Field was leased until 1964 when purchased by the Vigo County School Corporation in June to build a high school. Hulman Field was dedicated October 3, 1944 and the first terminal building dedicated November 29, 1953. The 113th Air National Guard Squadron, one of three making up the 122nd Indiana Wing, established its headquarters east of Hulman Field on September 1, 1954, and its \$3 million installation was dedicated in November, 1955. Late in 1964 installation of a North American Air Defense Command (NORAD) costing \$2 million plus was realized.
- The first Terre Hautean to make a long trip via TWA plane from Hulman Field July 1, 1942 - Mrs. Hazel Dodge Turman.
- The first Pilot's Association in Terre Haute was organized in 1947.
- The first tractor powered airplane was first built in Terre Haute by Gus Riggs in 1913.
- The first skyscraper built in Terre Haute - Sycamore Building, 12-21 South 6th Street has 12 stories of office space and built in 1923 by the Citizens Trust Company.
- The first art gallery - Swope Art Gallery, 25 South Seventh Street had its formal opening March 23, 1942.
- The first television station in Terre Haute began operation on July 22, 1954 at 918 Ohio Street (WTHI).
- The first museum opened May 11, 1958 - Historical Museum of the Wabash Valley located at the corner of Sixth Street and Washington Street.
- The first antique car museum, Early Wheels Museum, opened September 22, 1962, a collection of Mr. Anton Hulman's, at 823 Wabash Avenue. During the week-end of the opening Terre Haute hosted the antique car tour of Indiana with a gala celebration.
- The first one-stop shopping area - Meadows Center, located Twenty-fifth Street & Ohio Boulevard - the first shopping center in the nation to offer escalator service, has a 1,500 car parking space and originally 33 tenants occupy the two floor area. A ten year dream of D. C. Johnson and developed by the Newlin-Johnson Development Company.
- The first sewage plant started operation August, 1963, a multi-million-dollar sewage treatment plant located Prairieton and Margaret Avenues and south on highway 63.
- The Terre Haute Chamber of Commerce, Inc. celebrated its Golden Anniversary May 15, 1963 at the Deming Hotel. This was the annual meeting and golden anniversary coins were given each member attending. The Terre Haute Chamber of Commerce received its charter October 11, 1913 and Incorporated in July, 1958.
- The first Interstate Highway (70) began construction summer of 1964 across southern edge of city.
- The first University in Terre Haute - Indiana State College gained this status through a bill presented to the 1965 Indiana State Legislature and signed by Governor Roger D. Branigin February 8, 1965 - effective immediately.
- The first airline hostess - Ellen Church Marshall, in America, lives in Terre Haute. Mrs. Marshall began May 15, 1930 as a registered nurse on a Boeing 80 between San Francisco and Chicago.

Prepared February 24, 1959 - Other revisions made since
Courtesy Terre Haute Chamber of Commerce, Inc.

References: "Wabash Valley Remembers"
"Greater Terre Haute and Vigo County"
Newspaper clipping and brochures

Terre Haute CITY DIRECTORY, and Business Mirror,
For 1858.

-o-
TERRE HAUTE.

The beautiful City of Terre Haute is situated upon a high, level plateau, on the east bank of the Wabash river, in Vigo county, Indiana. Its position on the map of our country, is 39° 28' north latitude, and 10° 20' longitude west from Washington. The site is remarkably level and beautiful, and in this respect is not perhaps surpassed by any place in the western country. The streets are rectangular and with the points of the compass, wide, spacious, clean, and generally ornamented with fine shade trees, and lighted with gas. The city lies upon the western margin of "Fort Harrison Prairie," and from this peculiarity of location, many years since received the sobriquet of the "Prairie City," by which it is now known far and wide.

The name Terre Haute is composed of two French words, signifying "high land," and was doubtless suggested by some of the old French traders of the valley. Nor is it entirely inappropriate, the level of the town being some fifty feet above the low water flow of the river.

The town of Terre Haute was laid out by a company of individuals, in 1816. This company was constituted by articles of agreement bearing date September 19th of that year. It consisted of Cuthbert Bullitt and Thomas Bullitt of Louisville, Kentucky, Abraham Markle of Fort Harrison, Hyacinth Laselle of Vincennes, and Jonathan Lindley of Orange county, Indiana. It was originally styled the "Terre Haute Company," and from them are derived all the original titles to the lots of the place. This company held patents from the United States for their lands, described in their articles as "thirteen tracts of land on the River Wabash, in the vicinity of Fort Harrison." The interests of the proprietors represented twelve shares; of these Lindley had four, Markle three, Lasalle, three, and C. and T. Bullitt two. It is said that the site first chosen for the town was the spot, some three miles south of present location, still known as "Old Terre Haute." This, however, was abandoned for the more pleasing one now occupied.

During the first operations of the "Terre Haute Company," Joseph Kitchell of Palestine, Illinois, acted as their agent, by virtue of a power of attorney dated 16th September, 1816. He was afterwards superseeded by John Owens of Salem, Indiana, whose appointment bears date of October 16, 1817. These agents attended to the sales and managed the business of the company. The boundaries of the town, as originally laid out, included thirty-five blocks of in-lots, extending along the river from the north side of Swan Street to the south side of Eagle Street, and eastward from the river to the west side of Fifth Street, comprising the present city lots from number one to two hundred and eighty. The first sales of lots were made in the fall of 1816. During this fall and the ensuing spring, quite a number of families moved to Fort Harrison; the village, however, increased but little during the year 1817, there being only a few cabins erected on the town plat.

In January, 1818, Vigo County was organized, and in the March following Terre Haute was selected as the county seat. This was the first upward impulse it received. To show how important the company considered its selection as the county seat, may be inferred from the amount of lots and cash they paid the commissioners therefor. In consideration of the location, the company conveyed eighty lots and the public square, of eight lots, to the county commissioners, and paid into the treasury in cash and mortgage bonds, four thousand dollars.

The years 1819, 1820 and 1821, were noted throughout the Wabash Valley for the general sickness which prevailed. A kind of epidemical fever seemed to sweep over the whole country, and scarcely a family was exempt from its ravages. These years are well remembered by the few of the old inhabitants of Terre Haute who now remain. The town, in common with others throughout the valley, suffered much; this, for some time, retarded its prosperity and that of the surrounding country; it, however, continued to increase slowly and with a good class of population. During the few years succeeding 1820, many of those who have since been among its most enterprising and prominent citizens, arrived. The most numerous class of these early settlers was from the New England states. They were men of intelligence, taste and energy, and contributed largely, thus early, to form for the place the enviable social and business character it has since maintained.

There are many pleasing incidents connected with the first settlement and subsequent growth of the city, allusion to which the space allotted to this sketch will not permit. From 1820, down to 1850, the place has continued with a steady but slow increase; since 1850, it has more than doubled in population and importance, and the better class of its buildings have been erected.

The present population of Terre Haute is between ten and eleven thousand, and is steadily increasing. There has been, however, no accurate census taken for some years past. The population shown by the general census of the United States in 1850, was 4,051; in 1854, an enumeration exhibited a population of 7,000. In point of intelligence, energy and business character, its citizens will compare favorably with any others of the State. Nearly all the property of the city is owned by actual residents; and it is a significant mark of the thrift of the citizens, that almost every householder is also a freeholder and owns a residence.

Its healthfulness is not surpassed by any place of its size, as is shown by its mortuary statistics, published monthly by the municipal authorities. The soil on which the city stands is a rich, porous loam, insuring speedy drainage, and overlies a basin of fine limestone water, furnishing at all points an unfailing supply to its wells. The public buildings, business houses and dwellings are beautiful, and many of them equal to those of any city.

There is a great degree of taste and elegance displayed in the grounds, shrubbery and lawns surrounding the private dwellings. In this respect, perhaps Terre Haute has not an equal in the State. In the early settlement of the place, great attention was paid to the planting of shade trees on the margins of the streets and throughout the public grounds. The black locust of

the country was universally chosen. Some three years since this variety of tree was wholly destroyed by the "borer" insect, and the city robbed of some of its beauty. Formerly, in the season when the locusts were in bloom and the air of the spring was laden with the perfume of their flowers, the city seemed like the garden of an enchanter. The loss of the locusts is being speedily regained by the planting of the maple and other varieties of native forest trees, which, in a few years, will surpass in their loveliness the pioneer locusts.

It is one of the most accessible points in the State. The Wabash river is navigable a portion of the year for steamers of the largest class. During its navigation, steamers load from any of the Ohio or Mississippi ports direct for this place. It is connected with Lake Erie and the Ohio river by the Wabash valley and furnished a convenient mode of transportation for all heavy commodities; there is, also, a direct communication with the Ohio river southward, by the Evansville and Crawfordsville railroad. The Terre Haute and Richmond railroad furnishes a direct connection with all the roads centering at Indianapolis. The Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis. The old "National Road" passes through the city. The bridge and other improvements of the "Terre Haute Draw Bridge Company" render it easily accessible from the west, and good wagon roads extend from the city to all surrounding parts of the country, and its environs furnish as charming drives as may be found in the western country.

Terre Haute has always been noted for the amount of its mercantile trade. From its foundation to the present time, it has furnished a very large market for merchandize of every kind, and has been conspicuous for the number, probity, wealth and energy of its merchants as a class. There are now in the city some eighty large retail stores, displaying every variety of stocks, with an honorable and manly competition for the trade. There are, also, several large wholesale grocery and liquor stores, five large drug stores, six large clothing stores, three boot and shoe stores, two book stores, four large hardware stores, three leather stores, and an innumerable variety of provision, confectionary, and other small establishments.

The credit of its merchants abroad has always been good, and well sustained. It is worthy of note, that there have been fewer failures among its merchants than that of any western city of its size. There is a large accumulation of actual capital in the hands of its merchants, which is continually increasing. The most wealthy citizens of the place were numbered among its early merchants. The amount of merchandize of all kinds retailed in the city, has doubtless reached, for five years past, the annual average of \$1,000,000.

The banks of the city are three in number, viz:--The "Terre Haute Branch of the Bank of the State of Indiana," the "Prairie City Bank," and "Southern Bank." These represent an aggregate capital of \$500,000, with a circulation somewhat greater. These banks have been skillfully managed, always sustained themselves under every pressure, and passed through the late financial crash without suspension or trouble. In addition to these chartered banks (Watson & Shannon) has a large local circulation. It may be noted in respect to Judge Watson's bank notes, that for twenty years past he has maintained a large circulation for them in banks, there are two large private banking houses. One of the

western Indiana and eastern Illinois, which has been unquestioned and popular during every condition of the money market and under every embarrassment of the financial world. He has never failed to redeem on presentation, and it would be exceedingly difficult to persuade the farmers and merchants of this vicinity that there is any currency safer than the well known "Watson money."

The principal trade of Terre Haute, so far as amount of investment is concerned, has been in the article of pork. The first pork establishment was erected in the place in 1824, by the Gilman Brothers, now of St. Louis; since that time there have been built many large and expensive establishments for the slaughtering and packing of hogs. The principal establishments of this day are those of Messrs. H. D. Williams & Co., Paddock & McGregor, B. McKeen & Co., Wilson & Co., Humaston & Co., and Jacob D. Early.

The annual number of hogs packed in this city during the ten years past, have been as follows:

YEARS.	NO. OF HOGS	YEARS.	NO. OF HOGS
1848.....	54,750	1853.....	78,809
1849.....	64,066	1854.....	69,976
1850.....	70,548	1855.....	48,562
1851.....	66,851	1856.....	49,150
1852.....	108,791	1857.....	49,151

The average number is, say 66,000 per annum. The average amount of cash annually invested in the hog trade, including salt, cooperage, &c, will probably reach \$750,000. In the article of beef, also, there has been quite a large trade for a few years past. In addition to this trade in pork and beef, Terre Haute has always furnished a large market for grain. The shipments of wheat and corn and other grain from this point for the ten years past, have been very large; reaching, perhaps, an average of \$500,000. These articles were, until late years, exported exclusively by river; the more bulky in flat boats, and others by steamers. Since the completion of the canal and railways, however, the business of the river has ceased to be of so much importance.

The trade in lumber, brick and building materials, is now and has been very large for a few years past. Very heavy stocks of lumber are kept at the various lumber yards, and large quantities annually shipped from this point to the prairies of Illinois. The finest qualities of brick are also manufactured at the brickyards of the city, in quantities to admit of exportation to some extent.

Terre Haute offers fine inducements for all kinds of manufacturing business: fuel and labor are cheap and abundant; the eastern portion of Illinois and southern part of Indiana, furnish a good market to manufacturers; but little, however, has been done, as yet, in this line. The principal manufactories of the place at present, are three large foundries and machine shops, three flouring mills, two woolen factories, one plow manufactory, six brick-yards, two planing mills, one extensive distillery, one large stave and barrel factory, one furniture manufactory, two soap and candle factory, one steam boiler manufactory, one blank book manufactory, three carriage manufactories, gas works, and the extensive machine shops connected with the various railroads. That this place is well adapted to manufactures, does not admit of doubt. It is surrounded by extensive and fine coal fields, the nearest within two miles; good quarries of building stone lie near; iron ores of fine quality

are also in convenient proximity, and with every facility for transportation by canal, river and railroad. A shaft sunk in the nearest coal field west of the river, has recently discovered iron ore of good quality.

The company owning the large iron fields below this city, on the canal, have had in contemplation the erection of an extensive rolling mill and other iron works at this place; the consummation of this design should be ardently hoped for by the citizens of the place, and the great benefit that would result therefrom to the city at large, furnishes a strong appeal to its capitalists to take the stock therein whenever it may be offered.

There are published in the city three daily and weekly newspapers: the "Wabash Express," "Terre Haute Journal," and "Terre Haute Union," representing the three political parties respectively--Republican, Democrat, and American. These papers have each a good circulation and patronage. The "Wabash Courier," which had been published for the long term of twenty-six years, has recently been merged with the Express. There is, also, one large Job Printing Office.

There are five large hotels in the city: the "Terre Haute House," (formerly "Prairie House,") "National Hotel," "Buntin's Hotel," "Clark House," and "Stewart House," beside several of less size. The first named is perhaps the largest and most commodious hotel in the State. They are all well kept, by enterprising, clever landlords, who vie with each other in polite attentions to their guests, and leave upon the memory of the passing sojourner a pleasant impression of the place.

The city now enjoys good facilities for extinguishment of fires. There are three well organized and efficient volunteer companies of firemen, viz: the "Mohawk, No. 1," "Vigo, No. 2," and "Northern Liberty, No. 3." These companies are now well provided with the necessary apparatus, and stimulated by an honorable rivalry are accomplishing a great deal for the security of the city from conflagrations. Connected with the fire department there are, also, several hose and hook and ladder companies. The supply of water, from river, canal, and the large number of private cisterns, is fair, but the municipal authorities are constantly adding to this by the construction of public cisterns at all important points; they are also providing better accommodations for the firemen, in the erection of good brick engine houses.

There are two regular markets in the city, held daily, under the municipal regulations. These are abundantly supplied with all the products of the country. Perhaps there is no point in the western country where finer meats and vegetables are offered in markets and shops; the choicest game and fish of the season, too, may always be had. In addition to these, with the facilities offered by the various railways, almost every table luxury of the seaboard is constantly offered for sale in our city at reasonable rates.

The educational facilities of Terre Haute are good, and annually increasing. There are now owned by the city, four large and commodious brick buildings devoted to public schools: two of these buildings are, perhaps, the largest and most convenient in the State devoted to similar purposes. In addition to these there are many private schools, which are commanding a good patronage; among the latter, now in operation, may be noted St. Vincent's academy for girls, under the control of the Sisters of Providence of St. Mary's. The new female college situated on Sixth Street, in the lower part of the city, is fast approaching

completion. The corner stone of this institution was laid on 4th July last: three of the large buildings are now nearly finished; it is founded by John Covert, Esq., and when finished will be the most elegant and complete female college in the west. It is also said that Bishop St. Palais, of the Catholic Church, has in contemplation the speedy erection of a large university at this place. These facilities for education of youth, are contributing much to the desirability of the city as a place of residence.

Nearly every religious creed is represented in Terre Haute. Some of its churches are very spacious and beautiful. There are among the churches of the place, two Presbyterian, four Methodist, a Baptist, Episcopalian, Roman Catholic, German Lutheran, Evangelical Lutheran, Universalist, Congregationalist, and a Jewish Synagogue. The various churches are well attended and prosperous.

In every point of view, and to every class, Terre Haute offers peculiar advantages as a place of residence. Its location is not surpassed in beauty or healthfulness. Its business is large, population active, intelligent, and liberal. There is, in proportion to the size of the city, a larger amount of actual capital than is usual in the west; among the citizens are quite a number distinguished for their large wealth. There is, in the city, as polite and refined society as may be found in the west. In the various professions there is a large degree of talent, and some of the professional men of the city occupy the foremost ranks of their calling in the State.

The place has always been distinguished for its freedom from excitements, mobs, and violence of all kinds. Politics, slavery, nor any other exciting matters, are suffered to create either public disturbance or private estrangements. In the general tone, bearing, and manners of its people, Terre Haute is said, with truth, more to resemble a southern city than any in the State.

The future prospects of the city are flattering. With a continuance of the steady increase even of the few years past, it will soon become a place of importance. If there be a speedy impulse given to its manufacturing interests by the attraction of capital from abroad and diversion of a portion of its present capital from other channels into manufacturing, it must eventually become a large inland point. For such an end nature has done everything desirable in the way of location, and the future of Terre Haute is, in a great measure, in the hands of its capitalists and business men. Will they prove to be shortsighted?

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

Terre Haute was incorporated as a town by virtue of an act of the General Assembly, approved January 26th, 1832, under the name and style of the President and Trustees of the Town of Terre Haute. The territory embraced by this act of incorporation, included the in lots of the original plat of the town, together with two tiers of out lots on the south side, three tiers on the east, two tiers on the north and one tier on the west side of the town.

In pursuance of this act, a meeting of the citizens was held at the Court House, on the 5th of March, 1832, at which Judge James B. McCall presided and William Taylor acted as Clerk.

This meeting subdivided the town into five wards, and proceeded to elect a Trustee for each ward. The following persons were chosen:

James Wasson, James B. McCall, Thomas Houghton, James Ross,

and William Herrington.

The Trustees so elected held a meeting on the 7th of April, 1832, and elected the following persons, who were the first municipal officers of the town:

James B. McCall, President.
James T. Moffatt, Clerk.
Charles G. Taylor, Assessor.
Samuel Crawford, Treasurer,
William Mars, Constable and Collector.

The Trustees were elected annually thereafter and adopted sundry ordinances from time to time for the government of the town and elected officers. This system of government continued until 1838, when by a charter from the Legislature approved February 17th, 1838, it was changed.

The new charter provided for the election of a Mayor and ten Councilmen, and was to be submitted to a vote of the citizens for its adoption or rejection. At an election held March 17th, 1838, the charter was accepted by a majority of sixty-three votes.

On the first Monday of the following May, at an election for Mayor and Councilmen, the following persons were elected, who were the first officers under this charter, viz:

Elijah Tillotson, Mayor.

Curtis Gilbert, Robert Wallace, Tindall A. Madison, Samuel W. Edmunds, John F. Cruft, Thomas Houghton, Jacob D. Early, Ransom Miller, Russel Ross, John Burton---Councilmen.

The Common Council at their first meeting elected Charles T. Noble, Clerk; B. M. Harrison, Marshall, and Samuel Crawford Treasurer.

On the 10th of August, 1838, Mayor Tillotson resigned his office, and Doctor Marcus Hitchcock was elected to fill the vacancy, who held the office until June, 1839, when he resigned. On the 4th of June, 1839, Britain M. Harrison was elected by the people as Mayor. Mr. Harrison was re-elected in January, 1840, 1841, 1842, and 1843, at the regular elections.

Feb'y 9th, 1843, the office of Mayor was abolished by a special act of the Legislature, the ordinances were to be enforced by magistrates, and all the other duties of that office were transferred to the President of the Common Council.

Under the new Constitution of the State of Indiana, a general law was enacted by the Legislature, providing for the incorporation of cities, approved June 18th, 1852, authorizing towns having a population of three thousand and upwards, upon petition of one third of the voters of any town, to cause a census to be taken. It appears by the U. S. Census of 1850 that the population of Terre Haute reached then, 4,051. An election was ordered on 30th April, 1853, to take the sense of the voters whether or not the town should become incorporated as a city under said act. The result of this election showed a majority of 121 in favor of such incorporation.

The first election of city officers was then ordered and held, on the 30th day of May, 1852, the whole number of votes cast was 752. The following persons were elected:

William K. Edwards, Mayor.
Noah Beymer, George F. Lyon, Henry Fairbanks, Thomas I. Bourne, James S. Wyeth, James H. Hudson, S. R. Franklin, Robt. N. Hudson, Henry Ross, Zenas Smith, Councilmen.
J. B. Edmunds, Clerk.
S. H. Taylor, Assessor.
Thos. Houghton, Treasurer.
James Oakey, Civil Engineer.

James T. Moffatt, Street Commissioner.

Thomas Robbins, Marshall.

B. B. Moffatt, City Attorney.

These officers were elected for one year, and at the succeeding election, held on the second of May, 1854, the whole number of votes cast were 781, and the following persons were elected officers:

William K. Edwards, Mayor.

Chauncey Rose, Henry Ross, T. A. Madison, R. L. Thompson, Samuel Crawford, W. R. McKen, S. R. Franklin, H. B. Smith, Henry Fairbanks, Noah Beymer, Councilmen.

I. N. Coltrin, Clerk.

T. Houghton, Treasurer.

J. E. Jones, Assessor.

J. B. Hager, Civil Engineer.

H. D. Milns, Street Commissioner.

Samuel Dodson, Marshall.

B. B. Moffatt, City Attorney.

At the election held 7th day of May, 1855, the whole number cast were 992, the following persons were elected:

James Hook, Mayor.

Henry Ross, James Wyeth, Arba Holmes, T. A. Madison, H. Jamison, R. Whary, N. W. Conn, B. M. Harrison, J. B. Edmunds, Geo. M. Sibley, Councilmen.

E. B. Allen, Clerk.

T. Houghton, Treasurer.

Wm. P. Bennett, Assessor.

Wm. J. Ball, Civil Engineer.

Jno. L. Humaston, Street Commissioner.

Samuel Dodson, Marshall.

At the election held 7th day of May, 1856, the whole number of votes cast were 1173. The following persons were elected:

C. Y. Patterson, Mayor.

Ezra Read, J. H. O'Boyle, J. G. Adams, John Haney, G. M. Sibley, G. C. Welch, W. H. Sage, J. S. Wallace, Samuel Conner, J. W. Hunley, Councilmen.

Joseph H. Blake, Clerk.

A. E. Taylor, Treasurer.

Samuel Dodson, Marshall.

Joseph E. Jones, Street Commissioner.

B. B. Ebbitt, Civil Engineer.

R. H. Hebb, Assessor.

At the election held on the 7th day of May, 1857, the whole number of votes cast were 1231. Under a revised act for the incorporation of cities the terms of office of the Mayor and one half of the Councilmen, were extended to two years. The result of the election was as follows.

C. Y. Patterson, Mayor.

Erza Read, T. C. Buntin, J. H. Kester, S. Conner, A. O. Hough, Councilmen for one year. J. S. Beach, R. Tousey, Thomas Burton, C. N. Collamer, C. R. Peddle, Councilmen for two years.

J. H. Blake, Clerk.

J. B. Edmunds, Treasurer.

C. M. Crooks, Marshall.

H. D. Milns, Street Commissioner.

I. M. Dawson, Assessor.

B. B. Ebbitt, Civil Engineer.

MISCELLANEOUS REMINISCENCES.

The following persons, now living in this city, were residents of Terre Haute in the year 1820, and previous thereto, and may, therefore, be classed with the "oldest inhabitants," viz: Chauncey Rose, Demas Deming, Curtis Gilbert, Chauncey Warren, Thomas Houghton, William Ramage, James Farrington, John Jenckes, B. M. Harrison, George Hussey, John Sibley, Sylvester Sibley, E. M. Huntington, Mrs. Matilda Taylor, Mrs. Macom McFadden, William Mars, M. M. Hickcox, W. M. Modesitt, and James Modesitt.

The first male child born in Terre Haute was William Earle, now a successful sea captain, who still considers himself a citizen of this place.

The first female child born in Terre Haute was Miss Mary Ann McFadden, now the wife of Mr. N. B. Markle.

The two story dwelling on lot 206, corner of Ohio and Water Streets, was the first frame house erected in the place. This was built by Curtis Gilbert, Esq., in 1818.

The store rooms owned by David Linton's estate, on the west side of the public square, were the first brick houses erected in Terre Haute, except the Court House.

The first steamboat that arrived at Terre Haute, being the first that had ascended the Wabash so high, was the Florence, under command of Captain Donne, of Louisville. He was promised, by some of the proprietors, a town lot as an inducement to make the attempt. The gallant captain succeeded, arriving here in the spring of 1822, amidst the rejoicing of the pioneer inhabitants.

The first church erected was on the lots donated by the Terre Haute Company for church purposes, on the corner of 4th and Poplar Streets. It was built by the Methodists, in 1833, and occupied the site of the present "Asbury Chapel."

The first market house was situated in the centre of Market Street, just south of the intersection with Ohio Street.

Dr. C. B. Modesitt and James Farrington, Esq., established the first regular ferry across the Wabash river, in 1818.

Rev. Isaac Monfort was the first Presbyterian preacher located in the town. Dr. D. B. Modesitt was the first physician. Nath. Huntington, Esq., opened the first law office. Mr. Earle opened the first stock of goods in Terre Haute, in the summer of 1817.

The first newspaper published in Terre Haute, was the "Terre Haute Register and General Advertiser," edited and published by John W. Osborn, now residing in this city.